

FREEDOM

JULY 22 1961 Vol 22 No 24

'If there is a state, then there is domination, and in turn there is slavery.'

—BAKUNIN

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING UNPOPULAR

IT'S ONLY HUMAN NATURE!

A FEELING OF WRONGNESS

SPAIN—25 YEARS AFTER

CORRESPONDENCE

THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY - 4d.

Let the Capitalists solve their own crises

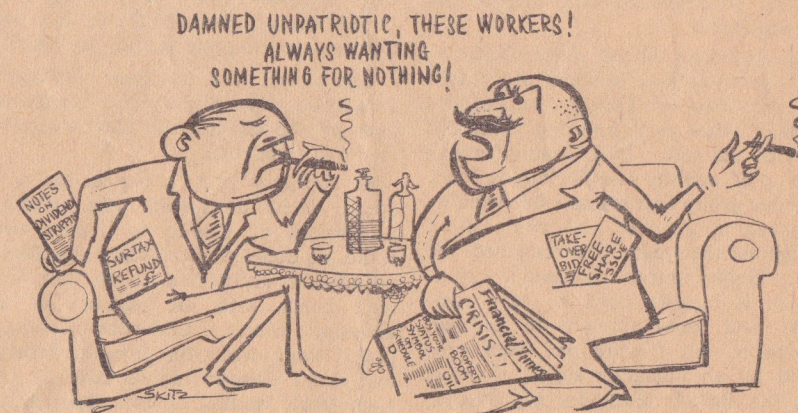
AS FREEDOM had to go to press before last Tuesday's House of Commons debate on the "Economic" Crisis we can only guess that nothing was said at that debate which has not already been said a hundred times elsewhere through the medium of mass communications by politicians, publicists, economists and other experts. And the government in any case does not propose to discuss the measures it is proposing to take; these will be announced by the Chancellor himself next Tuesday. By that time, the government hopes that the campaign of gloom about the crisis and the terrible future that awaits us round the corner if we don't make sacrifices, will have sufficiently penetrated our tough skins to make us

YOU'VE HAD IT NEVER SO GOOD !

pliable and ready to accept any measures that "our" government proposes to take to lead us from bankruptcy and stagnation back onto the paths that end in the land of "never had it so good".

With few exceptions—such as Andrew Shonfield in last Sunday's *Observer*—the way the "crisis" is

presented to the public is so fantastic that one wonders whether in fact one is reading Alice in Wonderland and not an account of the hard facts of this country's economic situation! And as for the remedies which the experts advise the government to take, not only would they all cancel each other out if adopted, but they



seem to us as dubious and conjectural as the many theories propounded about the universe by the different schools of current thought.

We made an exception of Mr. Shonfield's analysis in the *Observer* because we thought he wittled down the crisis to its real proportions—in capitalist terms, that is, when he wrote:

When one has finally wiped away the cant that seems to stick like some super-viscous substance to any official discussion of our economic problem, one is left with the following two facts. First, Britain's national product has been growing at about 2 per cent. a year, and we would like to match our

balance-of-payments position should be put right, and that the immediate run sterling should be halted. This will be achieved by long-term policy measures, however well conceived.

Some commentators and probably the government look upon the solution to the "crisis" not only in purely financial aspects but also in political terms. To quote again from the *Sunday Times*:

Effective economic measures are the more important because the present crisis is not merely an economic one, it extends to the whole of Britain's international position and to the country's morale. Even the European negotiations themselves are seriously prejudiced by the European view that Britain

The Anti-Violence of Mr. Fabian

BOTH the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer* last week published reports of a meeting held at Saffron Walden by the Anti-Violence League. A comparison of the two reports makes interesting reading.

WHICH PAPER DO YOU READ?

Among the speakers was Ex-Det. Supt. Robert Fabian of Scotland Yard who said it was time the people pushed the

"Do you think I'm prejudiced? I am.

"I'm not a vicious man at all but I'm up against the Government's refusal to bring in a bit of corporal punishment. I do know this, though: in 1948 they decided to do away with corporal pun-

FREEDOM

'If there is a state, then there is domination, and in turn there is slavery.'

—BAKUN

JULY 22 1961 Vol 22 No 24

THE ANA

Let the Capitalists solve their own crises

AS FREEDOM had to go to press before last Tuesday's House of Commons debate on the "Economic" Crisis we can only guess that nothing was said at that debate which has not already been said a hundred times elsewhere through the medium of mass communications by politicians, publicists, economists and other experts. And the government in any case does not propose to discuss the measures it is proposing to take; these will be announced by the Chancellor himself next Tuesday. By that time, the government hopes that the campaign of gloom about the crisis and the terrible future that awaits us round the corner if we don't make sacrifices, will have sufficiently penetrated our tough skins to make us

YOU'VE HAD IT NEVER SO GOOD !

pliable and ready to accept any measures that "our" government proposes to take to lead us from bankruptcy and stagnation back onto the paths that end in the land of "never had it so good".

With few exceptions—such as Andrew Shonfield in last Sunday's *Observer*—the way the "crisis" is

presented to the public is so fantastic that one wonders whether in fact one is reading Alice in Wonderland and not an account of the hard facts of this country's economic situation! And as for the remedies which the experts advise the government to take, not only would they all cancel each other out if adopted, but they



seem to us as dubious as the many theories deduced about the different schools of

We made an error in Shonfield's analysis because we thought the crisis to its real capitalist terms, the writer:

When one has finished a cant that seems to super-viscous substance discussion of our economy one is left with the First, Britain's nation has been growing at about 4 per cent a year, and we would industrial rivals on Europe who have been fast. Secondly, we have £200 million of exports of just under 1 per cent of product—to pay for what we spend abroad.

Neither of these is

Mr. Shonfield comes more than "annoying efficiency which is right". But then worried by the side measures as devaluation is clear that for a the "experts" as well as government advisers the as much a crisis of balance of payments measures to be taken both crises. The S

The Anti-Violence of Mr. Fabian

BOTH the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer* last week published reports of a meeting held at Saffron Walden by the Anti-Violence League. A comparison of the two reports makes interesting reading, and should provide food for thought on the topic of how objective can even the serious Press be. The Anti-Violence League is not, as a naive reader might imagine a pacifist body; it is, on the contrary, a very bloodthirsty organisation which thinks that the so-called wave of crimes of violence could be reduced by re-introducing the rope for all murders as in the good old days, and the cat-o-nine-tails for a long list of crimes of violence. The *Sunday Times* in a short piece headed "Be Tough with Violence," says ex-Supt. Fabian, gives a sober little account of what allegedly took place at Saffron Walden that day

A national campaign directed against the Government's "soft" treatment of criminals was launched yesterday by the Anti-Violence League at Saffron Walden.

WHICH PAPER DO YOU READ ?

Among the speakers was Ex-Det. Supt. Robert Fabian of Scotland Yard who said it was time the people pushed the Government hard to bring back corporal punishment. He knew of only one man who had received the "cat" twice.

He said: "Today a criminal can grind his heel in your face, slash you across the face, wipe a bicycle chain around your neck, or wipe a sleeve lined with fishhooks down your face and you must not lay a finger on him."

Of Mr. Butler, who did not attend the meeting, he said: "He is a fine gentleman but he can't do much on his own. He is in the wrong job."

Crimes had increased everywhere since the 1948 Act. In 1947 there were 3,480 cases of wounding; in 1959, there were 12,505.

The *Observer* report is much longer and presents quite a different picture of what took place as well as reporting verbatim what the Ex-Supt. had to say. One learns for instance that a group of fashion

"Do you think I'm prejudiced? I am.

"I'm not a vicious man at all but I'm up against the Government's refusal to bring in a bit of corporal punishment. I do know this, though: in 1948 they decided to do away with corporal punishment.

"Therefore you can slit a man's face with a razor and they mustn't lay a finger on you. Therefore we have got to get the Government to do something. I wouldn't say go back to the cat but I do say let's give them a tickle up."

It is hard to believe that such people with such views still exist, and have the nerve to air them in public. But, alas, it would seem that the floggers in our midst are more numerous than we would like to believe. At the annual scientific meeting of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences in London last Saturday Prof. Leon Radzinowicz, the retiring president, said at least 65 per cent. of people would favour the introduction of corporal punishment for a wide variety of offences. "Whatever the reasons," he said, "the

paing of gloom about the crisis and the terrible future that awaits us round the corner if we don't make sacrifices, will have sufficiently penetrated our tough skins to make us

onto the paths that end in the land of "never had it so good" With few exceptions—such as Andrew Shonfield in last Sunday's *Observer*—the way the "crisis" is

of this country's economic situation And as for the remedies which the experts advise the government to take, not only would they all cancel each other out if adopted, but they

seem to us as dubious as the many decided about the different schools of

We made an e Shonfield's analysis because we thought the crisis to its real capitalist terms, t wrote:

When one has finished that seems to be super-viscous substance of our discussion of our one is left with the First, Britain's nation has been growing at about 1 per cent a year, and we would industrial rivals on Europe who have been fast. Secondly, we have £200 million of exports of just under 1 per cent of product—to pay for our spends abroad.

Neither of these is

Mr. Shonfield of more than "annoying efficiency which is right". But then worried by the side measures as devaluing is clear that for a the "experts" as well as government advisers the as much a crisis of balance of payments measures to be taken both crises. The *S* Editor, for instance,

what matters at the that the economy should be treated, th

The Anti-Violence of Mr. Fabian

BOTH the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer* last week published reports of a meeting held at Saffron Walden by the Anti-Violence League. A comparison of the two reports makes interesting reading, and should provide food for thought on the topic of how objective can even the serious Press be. The Anti-Violence League is not, as a naive reader might imagine a pacifist body; it is, on the contrary, a very bloodthirsty organisation which thinks that the so-called wave of crimes of violence could be reduced by re-introducing the rope for all murders as in the good old days, and the cat-o-nine-tails for a long list of crimes of violence. The *Sunday Times* in a short piece headed "Be Tough with Violence, says ex-Supt. Fabian", gives a sober little account of what allegedly took place at Saffron Walden that day

A national campaign directed against the Government's "soft" treatment of criminals was launched yesterday by the Anti-Violence League at Saffron Walden, Essex, the constituency of the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler.

Five open-air meetings were held yesterday at different towns and villages, and further meetings were planned for today and Tuesday.

WHICH PAPER DO YOU READ?

Among the speakers was Ex-Det. Supt. Robert Fabian of Scotland Yard who said it was time the people pushed the Government hard to bring back corporal punishment. He knew of only one man who had received the "cat" twice.

He said: "Today a criminal can grind his heel in your face, slash you across the face, wipe a bicycle chain around your neck, or wipe a sleeve lined with fishhooks down your face and you must not lay a finger on him."

Of Mr. Butler, who did not attend the meeting, he said: "He is a fine gentleman but he can't do much on his own. He is in the wrong job."

Crimes had increased everywhere since the 1948 Act. In 1947 there were 3,480 cases of wounding; in 1959, there were 12,505.

The *Observer* report is much longer and presents quite a different picture of what took place as well as reporting verbatim what the Ex-Supt. had to say. One learns for instance that a group of fashion models had been employed (expenses paid for the week) to help the league in its campaign. It must have been a somewhat incongruous sight to see models handing out leaflets with such slogans as "Do you support hanging for murderers" "Do you support judicial birching" "If so Join the League". However, apart from this omission from the *Sunday Times* report, justice was not done to Mr. Fabian's fine display of histrionics as reported by the *Observer*:

Apart from the models, Mr. Robert Fabian, the retired Scotland Yard detective superintendent, was the big attraction. Grasping the microphone firmly, he said to his audience of about 150: "This is going to be good. My job is to talk to you from my own experience.

"Is it nothing to anyone that some decent people—a father kisses his wife and says: 'I'll be home for a cuppa'—is it nothing that he never comes home because some thug has hit him over the head?

"Is it nothing? You can't do anything to these young thugs because the psychiatrist says it might upset them. Now there's a racket. Psychiatry. The confidence trick of the century.

"Do you know what a psychiatrist said in court about a man accused of a horrible offence against a girl. Do you know what—the psychiatrist said it was because his spectacles didn't fit.

"Do you think I'm prejudiced? I am.

"I'm not a vicious man at all but I'm up against the Government's refusal to bring in a bit of corporal punishment. I do know this, though: in 1948 they decided to do away with corporal punishment.

"Therefore you can slit a man's face with a razor and they mustn't lay a finger on you. Therefore we have got to get the Government to do something. I wouldn't say go back to the cat but I do say let's give them a tickle up."

It is hard to believe that such people with such views still exist, and have the nerve to air them in public. But, alas, it would seem that the floggers in our midst are more numerous than we would like to believe. At the annual scientific meeting of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences in London last Saturday Prof. Leon Radzinowicz, the retiring president, said at least 65 per cent. of people would favour the introduction of corporal punishment for a wide variety of offences.

"Whatever the reasons," he said, "the belief that flogging has some extra quality in the field of deterrents with respect to offenders not at school or in the family, is still firmly entrenched and widely shared."

The Importance of Being Unpopular

"I AM anxious but I am not afraid," were, more or less, the remarks of a well-known public figure whose name for the moment escapes me. Another public benefactor promises that certain measures he is about to take (either a tax on breathing, or one calculated on the heartbeat output) will not be very popular but he doesn't care.

There is enormous competition these days to be the political Erich von Stroheim (Vote for the Man you Love to Hate; Conservatives Hate Battersea, Labour Loathes You); the poor man's Sacher-Masoch or de Sade for the masses.

The old bribery is not enough, no longer are the intelligent voters deceived by specious promises of the primrose

path and the bed of deceived by promises of fires, beds of nails, Maidens and knitting shirts. Competition it will be difficult to compete in this race for

The path to prosperity for ourselves poor, the path to living (if you call it mine under the bed.

No longer is it sufficient to ask for you and sweat, the new leeches, has you on tapping your ducts at the marvels of modern has to watch out for ploys vampires (DON

ANARCHY 6

out July 29th
is about anarchy and cinema
and includes

THE ANARCHISM OF
JEAN VIGO

LUIS BUNUEL:
REALITY AND ILLUSION

THE INNOCENT EYE OF
ROBERT FLAHERTY

TWO EXPERIMENTAL FILMS
DISCUSSED BY
THEIR MAKERS

ANARCHY is Published by
Freedom Press at 1/6
on the last Saturday of every month.

Order extra copies for your
cinematic friends

DM

'If there is a state, then there is domination, and in turn there is slavery.'

—BAKUNIN

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING UNPOPULAR
IT'S ONLY HUMAN NATURE!
A FEELING OF WRONGNESS
SPAIN—25 YEARS AFTER
CORRESPONDENCE

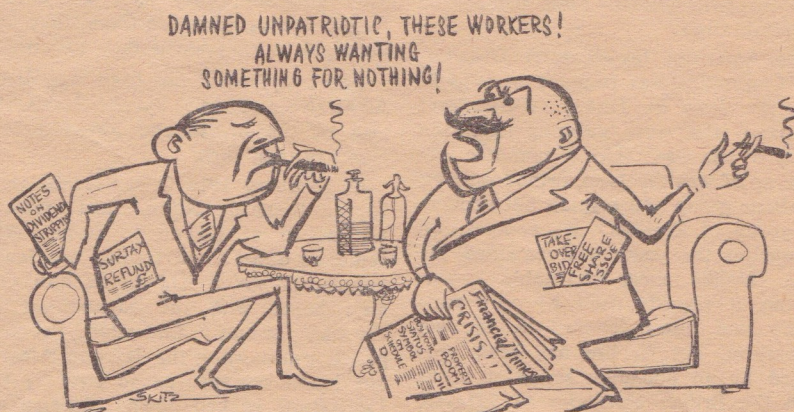
THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY - 4d.

n crises

**U'VE NEVER
D IT SO GOOD !**

to accept any
r" government
lead us from
gnation back
end in the land
good".
tions—such as
n last Sunday's
the "crisis" is

presented to the public is so fantastic that one wonders whether in fact one is reading Alice in Wonderland and not an account of the hard facts of this country's economic situation! And as for the remedies which the experts advise the government to take, not only would they all cancel each other out if adopted, but they



seem to us as dubious and conjectural as the many theories propounded about the universe by the different schools of current thought.

We made an exception of Mr. Shonfield's analysis in the *Observer* because we thought he wittled down the crisis to its real proportions—in capitalist terms, that is, when he wrote:

When one has finally wiped away the cant that seems to stick like some super-viscose substance to any official discussion of our economic problem, one is left with the following two facts. First, Britain's national product has been growing at about 2 per cent, a year, and we would like to match our industrial rivals on the continent of Europe who have been growing twice as fast. Secondly, we are short of some £200 million of exports—the equivalent of just under 1 per cent. of our national product—to pay for all that the nation spends abroad.

Neither of these is a major tragedy.

Mr. Shonfield considers them no more than "annoying pieces of inefficiency which ought to be put right". But then he is not over-worried by the side effects of such measures as devaluation, whereas it is clear that for a large number of the "experts" as well as the government advisers the present crisis is as much a crisis of sterling as of the balance of payments. For them the measures to be taken must solve

balance-of-payments position should be put right, and that the immediate run on sterling should be halted. This will not be achieved by long-term policy measures, however well conceived.

Some commentators and probably the government look upon the solution to the "crisis" not only in its purely financial aspects but also in political terms. To quote again from the *Sunday Times*:

Effective economic measures are all the more important because the present crisis is not merely an economic one, but extends to the whole of Britain's international position and to the country's morale. Even the European negotiations themselves are seriously prejudiced by the European view that Britain is rapidly becoming a second-rate economic power, of little value to a thriving economic community, an impotent enemy and a feeble friend.

The weakness of sterling affects our whole international standing.

This is important for some people. But if the editorial writer of an anarchist paper may be allowed to use a common expression from time to time, our comment is that we "couldn't care less" what this country's international standing is in the political or finance markets of the world! Indeed we go further and affirm that we look forward to the day when sterling will be ignored in the international finance markets and that this country will only have standing in the eyes of the bourgeoisie and the humbly of our

Mr. Fabian

DO YOU READ ?

was Ex-Det. Supt. Scotland Yard who people pushed the ring back corporal of only one man "cat" twice, criminal can grind slash you across cle chain around sleeve lined with ace and you must

did not attend the is a fine gentle- much on his own.

everywhere since there were 3,480 1959, there were

report is much quite a different k place as well in what the Ex- One learns for

"Do you think I'm prejudiced? I am.

"I'm not a vicious man at all but I'm up against the Government's refusal to bring in a bit of corporal punishment. I do know this, though: in 1948 they decided to do away with corporal punishment.

"Therefore you can slit a man's face with a razor and they mustn't lay a finger on you. Therefore we have got to get the Government to do something. I wouldn't say go back to the cat but I do say let's give them a tickle up."

It is hard to believe that such people with such views still exist, and have the nerve to air them in public. But, alas, it would seem that the floggers in our midst are more numerous than we would like to believe. At the annual scientific meeting of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences in London last Saturday Prof. Leon Radzinowicz, the retiring president, said at least 65 per cent. of people would favour the introduction of corporal punishment for a wide variety of offences.

and in the land
good".
tions—such as
n last Sunday's
the "crisis" is

of this country's economic situation!
And as for the remedies which the
experts advise the government to
take, not only would they all cancel
each other out if adopted, but they

seem to us as dubious and conject-
ural as the many theories propoun-
ded about the universe by the
different schools of current thought.

We made an exception of Mr.
Shonfield's analysis in the *Observer*
because we thought he wittled down
the crisis to its real proportions—in
capitalist terms, that is, when he
wrote:

When one has finally wiped away the
cant that seems to stick like some
super-viscous substance to any official
discussion of our economic problem,
one is left with the following two facts.
First, Britain's national product has
been growing at about 2 per cent, a
year, and we would like to match our
industrial rivals on the continent of
Europe who have been growing twice as
fast. Secondly, we are short of some
£200 million of exports—the equivalent
of just under 1 per cent, of our national
product—to pay for all that the nation
spends abroad.

Neither of these is a major tragedy.

Mr. Shonfield considers them no
more than "annoying pieces of in-
efficiency which ought to be put
right". But then he is not over-
worried by the side effects of such
measures as devaluation, whereas it
is clear that for a large number of
the "experts" as well as the govern-
ment advisers the present crisis is
as much a crisis of sterling as of the
balance of payments. For them the
measures to be taken must solve
both crises. The *Sunday Times* City
Editor, for instance, put it this way:

what matters at the present moment is
that the economy should be given im-
mediate treatment, that the immediate

balance-of-payments position should be
put right, and that the immediate run on
sterling should be halted. This will not
be achieved by long-term policy meas-
ures, however well conceived.

Some commentators and probably
the government look upon the solu-
tion to the "crisis" not only in its
purely financial aspects but also in
political terms. To quote again
from the *Sunday Times*:

Effective economic measures are all
the more important because the present
crisis is not merely an economic one, but
extends to the whole of Britain's inter-
national position and to the country's
morale. Even the European negotia-
tions themselves are seriously prejudiced
by the European view that Britain is
rapidly becoming a second-rate economic
power, of little value to a thriving
economic community, an impotent
enemy and a feeble friend.

The weakness of sterling affects our
whole international standing.

This is important for some
people. But if the editorial writer
of an anarchist paper may be
allowed to use a common expression
from time to time, our comment is
that we "couldn't care less" what this
country's international standing is
in the political or finance markets
of the world! Indeed we go further
and affirm that we look forward to
the day when sterling will be ignor-
ed in the international finance mar-
kets and that this country will only
have standing in the eyes of the
humanists and the humblest of our
kind. To us it will mean that we
are making progress in the right
direction!

Continued on page 3

Mr. Fabian

DO YOU READ?

was Ex-Det. Supt.
otland Yard who
people pushed the
ing back corporal
of only one man
"cat" twice.

criminal can grind
slash you across
cle chain around
sleeve lined with
ace and you must
L."

did not attend the
e is a fine gentle-
much on his own.

everywhere since
there were 3,480
1959, there were

report is much
quite a different
k place as well
m what the Ex-
One learns for
oup of fashion
employed (ex-
week) to help
ampaign. It must
that incongruous
ls handing out
gans as "Do you
murderers" "Do
birching" . . .
gue". However,
ission from the
t, justice was not
s fine display of
ted by the *Ob-*

odels, Mr. Robert
otland Yard detect-
the big attraction.
one firmly, he said
out 150: "This is
y job is to talk to
perience.

anyone that some
ner kisses his wife
ne for a cuppa"—
never comes home
s hit him over the

ou can't do any-
thugs because the
night upset them.
Psychiatry. The
e century.

a psychiatrist said
an accused of a
t a girl. Do you
iatrist said it was
didn't fit.

"Do you think I'm prejudiced? I
am.

"I'm not a vicious man at all but I'm
up against the Government's refusal to
bring in a bit of corporal punishment.
I do know this, though: in 1948 they
decided to do away with corporal pun-
ishment.

"Therefore you can slit a man's face
with a razor and they mustn't lay a
finger on you. Therefore we have got
to get the Government to do something.
I wouldn't say go back to the cat but I
do say let's give them a tickle up."

It is hard to believe that such
people with such views still exist,
and have the nerve to air them in
public. But, alas, it would seem
that the floggers in our midst are
more numerous than we would like
to believe. At the annual scientific
meeting of the British Academy of
Forensic Sciences in London last
Saturday Prof. Leon Radzinowicz,
the retiring president, said at least
65 per cent. of people would favour
the introduction of corporal punish-
ment for a wide variety of offences.

"Whatever the reasons," he said, "the
belief that flogging has some extra qual-
ity in the field of deterrents with respect
to offenders not at school or in the
family, is still firmly entrenched and
widely shared."

The Importance of being Unpopular

"I AM anxious but I am not afraid,"
were, more or less, the remarks of
a well-known public figure whose name
for the moment escapes me. Another
public benefactor promises that certain
measures he is about to take (either a
tax on breathing, or one calculated on
the heartbeat output) will not be very
popular but he doesn't care.

There is enormous competition these
days to be the political Erich von Stro-
heim (Vote for the Man you Love to
Hate; Conservatives Hate Battersea,
Labour Loathes You); the poor man's
Sacher-Masoch or de Sade for the masses.

The old bribery is not enough, no
longer are the intelligent voters deceived
by specious promises of the primrose

path and the bed of roses, now they are
deceived by promises of everlasting bon-
fires, beds of nails, do-it-yourself, Iron
Maidens and knitting patterns for hair-
shirts. Competition is pretty fierce and
it will be difficult for parties to com-
pete in this race for superior grimness.

The path to prosperity is by making
ourselves poor, the path to peace is by
living (if you call it that) with a land-
mine under the bed.

No longer is it sufficient for the candi-
date to ask for your blood, toil, tears
and sweat, the new candidate employs
leeches, has you on a treadmill and is
tapping your ducts and glands with all
the marvels of modern science and he
has to watch out for the man who em-
ploys vampires (DON'T BE A SUCKER

ALL YOUR LIFE! LET US DO IT
FOR YOU), hot-boxes, bicycles and
catheters in his vote-catching.

The path to political popularity is
paved with millstones (necks for the use
of), grindstones (noses for the use of),
milestones (for eventual reaching), and
just stones (for turning or not casting).
The candidate who can tie, apply, reach,
turn or not cast the greatest number of
stones has reached lapidarian perfection.

The politician who promises that the
task of preserving peace will be onerous,
that the export drive must be kept up
and home consumers must be taxed in
case they buy the goods that may be
sold abroad; that factories must be taxed
on the number of workers they employ
in order that employment be kept down,
so that money can be spent on missiles
(which may ultimately lead to us all
being blown to bits) these are vital to
the national economy and houses, roads,
schools and hospitals are economically
not feasible, as a man destined for
political success.

The candidate who promises life is on
a sticky wicket with the death wish as
the public image. Liberty is out of
favour in the welfare-state and social-
security but the pursuit of happiness is
okay as long as you never promise to
catch up.
JACK SPRATT.

It's only human nature!

THE Eichmann trial has opened up old wounds and led to futile debates as to whether we should either forgive or forget, or both or neither. The lesson of 'the final solution' is that we remember, and Herbert Agar in *The Saving Remnant** has brought to our memories and knowledge an account of Jewish survival since 1914, which stresses the elements of mutual aid and co-operation which helped Jewish survival in spite of governments—both democratic and totalitarian.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was founded in 1914 to help the Jews in Turkey, Russia and Germany who were suffering from the effects of the war. This Committee was made up of wealthy Jews, orthodox Jews, a Labour group and a small but vociferous group of Zionists. Its composition throughout the years has remained the same. Unlike most charitable organizations it regards itself as only temporary and looks forward to its own dissolution, but its life has been prolonged by an unending series of crises from the British blockades of 1914-18, to the pogrom at Kielce of 1946, and the Libyan pogroms of 1945 and 1948.

In addition to relief work the Joint-sponsored publications such as the re-

search work on famine produced by doctors in the Warsaw Ghetto (who based the work upon observation of their own personal condition) and the setting up of work schemes, the maintenance of hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.

The basic assumption of Joint is "that Jews have a right to live in countries of their birth, or in countries of their adoption; they have a right, as human beings, to reside there; they have the right to emigrate if they so wish".

This simple wish has been regarded as subversive not only by the Nazis, but also by the British and Soviet governments in their turn.

In February 1916, a representative of Joint, Bernard Kahn, met General Ludendorff at Kovno to discuss what could be done about feeding the Jewish population which had fallen into German hands with the advance of the German armies. Ludendorff contemplated transporting the Jews to America but Kahn disapproved so strongly that Ludendorff backed down. Russian and Polish anti-semitism were intensified by the war, but, as Agar observes, "anti-Semites are as easily bribed as anybody else, and Joint was able to carry out relief work.

With the outbreak of the Russian Revolution the charity of the Joint was not encouraged. Jews were accused (outside Russia) of promoting the revolution and (inside Russia) of being implacable capitalists or religious maniacs. It was not until 1921 that Joint was enabled to start a land-settlement scheme.

In 1918 and 1919 there were pogroms in Lemberg, the Ukraine and Vilna. The Joint started relief work in these areas which was interrupted by the Polish invasion of Russia, and their subsequent retreat but they managed to evacuate fifteen thousand Jews from the war-zone to Danzig.

After 1920 in Poland the Joint thought they could work through their programme of direct relief to reconstruction and thence to withdrawal and retirement. Their programme included child-care, medical aid, credit-banks, care of refugees, founding of schools. It was also possible in those days to emigrate to America and the Joint became patron of many emigrants. In their work Joint set-up many credit co-operatives in Poland and Lithuania.

In 1924 the Statue of Liberty lowered her lamp and the United States passed the Immigration act which limited immigrants, from Russia, for example, to 2697. The Jews in Russia were, by reason of Czarist restrictions confined to non-productive trades hence under the Soviets they were petty-bourgeois and were a despised class. "The outside world blamed the Jews for having started the Revolution; inside Russia they were blamed for having opposed it". Many Jews became civil servants and tax-collectors which did not add to their

(apart from private initiative) to help the refugees. Immigration laws remained largely unchanged.

In 1938 President Roosevelt called a conference on the subject at Evian, but as little came out of this as out of later conference at the same place.

Australia agreed to receive five thousand refugees a year for three years which was a drop in the ocean and only (of all people!) General Trujillo of Dominica offered to take any appreciable quantity of refugees (one hundred thousand). It was felt that the Dominican Republic was too tropical—in fact, one of the Joint's organisers caught malaria. However a few hundred settled in the Republic and four thousand Dominican visas were issued to German Jews which enabled them to escape.

The conference set up an inter-governmental committee for the resettlement of refugees. The chairman, Lord Winterton was handicapped by apathy in high places.

A black market grew up in visas, which many consuls sold for their own profit, but knew that their governments would disavow them. Nations would not receive penniless refugees, and systems were worked out for financing emigration without benefitting the Nazis.

In 1938 the Nazis launched a great anti-Jewish campaign and in the same year the British issued a White Paper on Palestine that limited Jewish immigration to 75,000 in the next five years and thereafter it would be subject to Arab control. Agar says "the story of World Jewry, since 1914, cannot be told without an occasional note of unkindness towards British policy in Palestine."

Between 1935 and 1939 the number of refugees accepted in Britain had grown to 80,000 and all with an assurance that they would not become a charge on public funds. The Home Secretary (Sir Samuel Hoare) lifted in 1938 the passport restrictions for children and also for adults who were offered jobs as servants or minor employees (this latter was a trade union stipulation). The medical profession had to be coaxed into accepting more doctors and surgeons.

A Feeling of Wrong

THE Academy Cinema is currently showing a programme of three films. One, a dribbling piece on the music of Debussy, politely unexciting with clever though uneventful photography, is not really worth anyone's time but the rest of the programme is excellent.

A short documentary on apartheid in South Africa with scenes actually taken

The Joint functioned until the Ghetto riots when its time money was lost or was smuggled. Polish police were bought. On Warsaw became sh of the smuggling.

Agar in his history of more, of Government hostility and the individual. Reading transports, camps, forget that "humanity" beside the impulse. The *Saving* the creative, which are also a. Agar quotes Me "A man's nature his fate and that is but his disposition

The Law

ONE of the great porters of the they are merely a life. Very often some poor, unhappy his own life. The authorities at such almost felt when, man doomed to die. Act evades the sentence to life and goes

The high suicide der suspects is merely instability; in fact, merely a suicide itself in a distorted

But many cases suicide of a quest assumed that the founded but often of other factors, in judgment at methods used to o 'suspects'.

According to the a man committed after being questioned connection with a We may feel that of a guilty conscience that two other

BOOKS?

We can supply

ANY book in print. Also out-of-print books searched for—and frequently found! This includes paper-backs, children's books and text books. (Please supply publisher's name if possible).

NEW BOOKS

The Political Philosophy of Bakunin (Ed.) G. P. Maximov 42/-
Pioneers of American Freedom Rudolf Rocker 14/-
Michael Bakunin and Karl Marx K. J. Kenafick 10/6
Marx, Proudhon and European Socialism J. Hampden Jackson 8/6
In the Struggle for Equality B. Yelensky 17/6

SECOND-HAND

The Secret Army T. Bor-Komorowski 17/6
Thirty Who Were Tried Leslie Hale 8/6
It Happens in Russia Vladimir Petrov 3/6
Behind the Spanish Mask Lawrence Dundas 3/6
Makers of the Labour Movement Margaret Cole 3/6

BOOKS?

We can supply

ANY book in print.
Also out-of-print books searched for
—and frequently found! This includes
paper-backs, children's books and text
books. (Please supply publisher's name
if possible).

NEW BOOKS

The Political Philosophy of Bakunin
(Ed.) G. P. Maximov 42/-
Pioneers of American Freedom
Rudolf Rocker 14/-
Michael Bakunin and Karl Marx
K. J. Kenafick 10/6
Marx, Proudhon and European Socialism
J. Hampden Jackson 8/6
In the Struggle for Equality
B. Yelensky 17/6

SECOND-HAND

The Secret Army
T. Bor-Komorowski 17/6
Thirty Who Were Tried
Leslie Hale 8/6
It Happens in Russia
Vladimir Petrov 3/6
Behind the Spanish Mask
Lawrence Dundas 3/6
Makers of the Labour Movement
Margaret Cole 3/6
Musical Uproar in Moscow
Alexander Werth 3/-
Behind the Spanish Barricades
John Langdon-Davies 15/-
Summer 1914
Roger Martin du Gard 10/-
History of the Great American Fortunes
Gustavus Myers 7/6
The Financier
Theodore Dreiser (damaged) 3/-
The Question
Henri Alleg 7/6
A History of the Gunpowder Plot
Philip Sidney 6/-
Twenty Years in Underground Russia
Cecilia Bobrovskaya 10/-
Moscow 1941
Alexander Werth 3/-
Those Human Russians
(Ed.) W. R. Hughes 3/-
Auto-da-Fé
Elias Canetti 10/-
A Book of Scoundrels
Charles Whibley 6/-
The Papacy in Politics Today (1939)
Joseph McCabe
(paper covers, scored) 2/6
Saint on the March
Hallam Tennyson 3/6
Memoirs of a Revolutionist
Peter Kropotkin 25/-

Freedom Bookshop

(Open 2 p.m.—5.30 p.m. daily;
10 a.m.—1 p.m. Thursdays;
10 a.m.—5 p.m. Saturdays).

17a MAXWELL ROAD

FULHAM SW6 Tel: REN 3736

else, and Joint was able to carry out relief work.

With the outbreak of the Russian Revolution the charity of the Joint was not encouraged. Jews were accused (outside Russia) of promoting the revolution and (inside Russia) of being implacable capitalists or religious maniacs. It was not until 1921 that Joint was enabled to start a land-settlement scheme.

In 1918 and 1919 there were pogroms in Lemberg, the Ukraine and Vilna. The Joint started relief work in these areas which was interrupted by the Polish invasion of Russia, and their subsequent retreat but they managed to evacuate fifteen thousand Jews from the war-zone to Danzig.

After 1920 in Poland the Joint thought they could work through their programme of direct relief to reconstruction and thence to withdrawal and retirement. Their programme included child-care, medical aid, credit-banks, care of refugees, founding of schools. It was also possible in those days to emigrate to America and the Joint became patron of many emigrants. In their work Joint set-up many credit co-operatives in Poland and Lithuania.

In 1924 the Statue of Liberty lowered her lamp and the United States passed the Immigration act which limited immigrants, from Russia, for example, to 2697. The Jews in Russia were, by reason of Czarist restrictions confined to non-productive trades hence under the Soviets they were petty-bourgeois and were a despised class. "The outside world blamed the Jews for having started the Revolution; inside Russia they were blamed for having opposed it". Many Jews became civil servants and tax-collectors which did not add to their popularity.

In 1926 Joint started, in co-operation with the Soviet government land settlements in the Crimea which only came to an end in 1938 when the Russians suddenly called a halt to the work. After the German invasion the whole population appears to have been killed.

In Palestine in 1918 the Joint had set up Committees for relief and the care of orphans but as yet they were not fully involved in Zionist affairs.

Joint was busy in relief work as far abroad as Abyssinia and Vladivostok. In Abyssinia there was a colony of Falashas who claimed descent from the Jewish people. In Vladivostok, Jewish refugees from the pogroms of Kolchak had to be taken care of.

Joint in addition to its relief work was active in cultural work. In the Soviet Union it was forbidden to study Hebrew, but the Jewish Art Theatre managed to keep going until 1926 when it left Russia for a tour of Europe. In 1928 it settled in Palestine.

After the pogroms, wars and revolutions of the twenties, Joint seemed to be dying of inanition but the advent of Hitler gave it new work and new refugees. Many prominent Jews refused to leave Germany which they regarded as their Fatherland. With the passing of the Nuremberg Laws the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany appointed by the League of Nations resigned because nothing was being done

were worked out for financing emigration without benefitting the Nazis.

In 1938 the Nazis launched a great anti-Jewish campaign and in the same year the British issued a White Paper on Palestine that limited Jewish immigration to 75,000 in the next five years and thereafter it would be subject to Arab control. Agar says "the story of World Jewry, since 1914, cannot be told without an occasional note of unkindness towards British policy in Palestine."

Between 1935 and 1939 the number of refugees accepted in Britain had grown to 80,000 and all with an assurance that they would not become a charge on public funds. The Home Secretary (Sir Samuel Hoare) lifted in 1938 the passport restrictions for children and also for adults who were offered jobs as servants or minor employees (this latter was a trade union stipulation). The medical profession had to be coaxed into accepting more doctors and surgeons.

A Feeling of Wrong

THE Academy Cinema is currently showing a programme of three films. One, a dribbling piece on the music of Debussy, politely unexciting with clever though uneventful photography, is not really worth anyone's time but the rest of the programme is excellent.

A short documentary on apartheid in South Africa with scenes actually taken from South African life entitled "Let My People Go" is masterly and livid with indignation. The film begins with Verwoerd's description of apartheid as "good neighbourliness" at which scene after scene of police brutality, military coercion, underfed children, crumbling shacks and writhing mutilated bodies of Africans shot in the back at Sharpeville are flashed onto the screen; behind these grim examples of "good neighbourliness" we hear a cheerful cockney rendition of "Hey Neighbours!" which drives the hypocrisy home. One is roused to a loathing of Verwoerd's ugly lies and methinks several would-be David Pratts stirred in their cinema seats filled with an instinctive urge to see justice done to this inhuman coward.

The lunacy of apartheid is revealed in all its rottenness, once when a white child dies because the mother refuses to let the child be taken to a hospital in an ambulance manned by African personnel, and again when a man is discovered to have "coloured blood" and is immediately treated differently by the callous bureaucrats who inform him of his so-called "inferiority". The film is packed with driving social comment with its best points brought out in a way which leaves one coming to inescapable conclusions about the evils of South African society.

"Breathless" is the tale of a young man who steals a car and when halted by the police shoots one. From then on a chase ensues in which life becomes intensified and friends become more than

authorities; at almost felt when, man doomed to Act evades the to life and goes sentence.

The high suicide suspects is m instability; in fa merely a suicide itself in a distort

But many cases suicide of a ques assumed that the founded but often of other factors, in judgment methods used to 'suspects'.

According to a man committed after being quest connection with We may feel tha of a guilty consc that two other

mere distractions meaning for a acquires a dyna lacking. The de love but his girl betrays him to he is shot in the call his bewildere

As with all r "Breathless" has own life. The pseudo-tough co meaningless exist lacking in femini less. For the mo lives of nothingn pose, meaning, brings a spur to lives, and a certa cation takes plac Yet she betrays t with criminal irr not even see why is all she ever is

Perhaps the mo lives is in the se of life that ca "civilised" world vious and stiff, warmth. The film of "wrongness" startling revelati people are not a radically wrong strikes one as fu role.

An interesting on the colour ba now on general Streets", whilst r ters to their log brings them into

The plot conc (a shop steward) The father, well after having fo appointment of

nature!

amine produced by
arsaw Ghetto (who
a observation of their
tion) and the setting
the maintenance of
ent himes, etc.

ption of Joint is
ight to live in coun-
or in countries of
y have a right, as
side there; they have
e if they so wish".

has been regarded as
by the Nazis, but
and Soviet govern-

, a representative of
ahn, met General
no to discuss what
at feeding the Jewish
ad fallen into Ger-
the advance of the
Ludendorff contem-
the Jews to America
ved so strongly that
down. Russian and
were intensified by
Agar observes, "anti-
bribed as anybody
is able to carry out

reak of the Russian
rity of the Joint was
Jews were accused
promoting the revo-
Russia) of being im-
or religious maniacs.
21 that Joint was en-
d-settlement scheme.

9 there were pogroms
kraine and Vilna. The
work in these areas
ted by the Polish in-
and their subsequent
managed to evacuate
ws from the war-zone

land the Joint thought
through their pro-
relief to reconstruction
drawal and retirement.
included child-care,
banks, care of refu-
schools. It was also
days to emigrate to
Joint became patron
In their work Joint
dit co-operatives in
ania.

ue of Liberty lowered
United States passed
ct which limited im-
ssia, for example, to
in Russia were, by
restrictions confined
grades hence under the
petty-bourgeois and
class. "The outside
ews for having started
side Russia they were
opposed it". Many
servants and tax-col-

(apart from private initiative) to help the
refugees. Immigration laws remained
largely unchanged.

In 1938 President Roosevelt called a
conference on the subject at Evian, but
as little came out of this as out of later
conference at the same place.

Australia agreed to receive five thou-
sand refugees a year for three years
which was a drop in the ocean and only
(of all people!) General Trujillo of
Dominica offered to take any appreciable
quantity of refugees (one hundred thou-
sand). It was felt that the Dominican
Republic was too tropical—in fact, one
of the Joint's organisers caught malaria.
However a few hundred settled in the
Republic and four thousand Dominican
visas were issued to German Jews which
enabled them to escape.

The conference set up an inter-govern-
mental committee for the resettlement of
refugees. The chairman, Lord Winterton
was handicapped by apathy in high
places.

A black market grew up in visas,
which many consuls sold for their own
profit, but knew that their governments
would disavow them. Nations would not
receive penniless refugees, and systems
were worked out for financing emigration
without benefitting the Nazis.

In 1938 the Nazis launched a great
anti-Jewish campaign and in the same
year the British issued a White Paper on
Palestine that limited Jewish immigration
to 75,000 in the next five years and there-
after it would be subject to Arab control.
Agar says "the story of World Jewry,
since 1914, cannot be told without an
occasional note of unkindness towards
British policy in Palestine."

Between 1935 and 1939 the number of
refugees accepted in Britain had grown to
80,000 and all with an assurance that
they would not become a charge on
public funds. The Home Secretary (Sir
Samuel Hoare) lifted in 1938 the passport
restrictions for children and also for
adults who were offered jobs as servants
or minor employees (this latter was a
trade union stipulation). The medical
profession had to be coaxed into accept-
ing more doctors and surgeons.

The Joint functioned in Warsaw until
1941 when it worked underground there
until the Ghetto rising of 1943. During
its time money was dropped by parachute
or was smuggled in. The S.S. and the
Polish police were corruptible and food
was bought. On one occasion "Aryan"
Warsaw became short of bread because
of the smuggling.

Agar in his history tells all of this and
of more, of Government indifference and
hostility and the resourcefulness of the
individual. Reading of the horrors of
transports, camps and gas chambers we
forget that "human nature" that un-
analysable quantity has other factors
beside the impulse to destroy and domi-
nate. *The Saving Remnant* emphasises
the creative, co-operative tendencies
which are also a part of human nature.

Agar quotes Menander's saying:
"A man's nature and way of life are
his fate and that which he calls his fate
is but his disposition."

J.R.

Interested in Individualism?

COMRADE EDITORS,

I would be very grateful if you could
find space for the following in *FREEDOM*:

"Comrades who are interested in the
ideas of individualist anarchism and
who would like to help in the following
initiatives:

(a) Sponsoring the publication of new
and out-of-print individualist anar-
chist writings;

(b) Translating into English the works
of such authors as E. Armand,
Albert Libertad, Han Ryner and
John Henry Mackay—

are invited to contact S. E. Parker, 75
Cotsworld Road, Bristol 3, England.

(Other anarchist publications please
copy.)"

Fraternally,

S. E. PARKER.

The Law takes its toll

ONE of the great clichés of the sup-
porters of the death penalty is that
they are merely asking for a 'life for
a life'. Very often, as if to oblige them,
some poor, unhappy, crazy killer takes
his own life. The disappointment of the
authorities at such 'cheating justice' is
almost felt when, as with John Hall, a
man doomed to death by the Homicide
Act evades the solicitous nursing back
to life and goes to his own death-
sentence.

The high suicidal proportion of mur-
der suspects is more evidence of mental
instability; in fact much homicide is
merely a suicidal impulse expressing
itself in a distorted, roundabout fashion.

But many cases are 'closed' after the
suicide of a questioned suspect, it being
assumed that the suspicions are well-
founded but often this may be the result
of other factors, such as human fallibility
in judgment and the questionable
methods used to obtain information from
'suspects'.

According to the *Guardian* (29/6/61)
a man committed suicide in Chesterfield
after being questioned by the police in
connection with a murder in April 1961.
We may feel that here is the operating
of a guilty conscience until we discover
that two other men previously com-

mitted suicide after being questioned
about the same case.

Our Panglosses may think that this
was the triumphant unveiling of a mur-
der conspiracy, which, since the victims
drove bubble cars, must have been a
tight squeeze.

Since our capital punishment suppor-
ters have now got three lives for the
price of two they may now be satisfied.

It is highly improbable that all of the
three dead men questioned were respon-
sible for the murders. It is possible
that none of them were responsible.
From interior evidence it is obvious that
the three men were questioned about
their private lives, which in the paro-
chial morality of the small town were
open to some criticism.

It is doubtless the knowledge of this
by the police and the possibility of ex-
posure, which led to the deaths.

This ceaseless questioning by the police
on the slightest pretext, on the most
tenuous of clues throws a strain upon
the weaker members of society which
may lead as in these cases to suicide, or
in more serious cases to confessions of
doubtful value.

The fallacy that in British law 'a man
is deemed innocent until he is found
guilty' dies hard.

CINEMA

A Feeling of Wrongness

THE Academy Cinema is currently
showing a programme of three films.
One, a dribbling piece on the music of
Debussy, politely unexciting with clever
though uneventful photography, is not
really worth anyone's time but the rest
of the programme is excellent.

A short documentary on apartheid in
South Africa with scenes actually taken

mere distractions. Words have a real
meaning for a change and existence
acquires a dynamism that is usually
lacking. The delinquent hero falls in
love but his girl, who becomes scared,
betrays him to the police. Eventually
he is shot in the back, but manages to
call his bewildered girl "a little bitch".

As with all real portrayals of life
"Breathless" has scenes that recall one's

work discovers his daughter is planning
to marry a West Indian. The daughter,
who works as a teacher at the same
school as her lover, courageously sticks
by her feelings despite maniacal tan-
trums from her deeply frustrated mother
and a diplomatic "concern over the con-
sequences of a 'mixed' marriage" on the
part of her father, who is revealed as
a prejudiced man. The story develops

able to carry out
of the Russian
ity of the Joint was
Jews were accused
promoting the revo-
(Russia) of being im-
or religious maniacs.
21 that Joint was en-
d-settlement scheme.

9 there were pogroms
kraine and Vilna. The
work in these areas
ted by the Polish in-
and their subsequent
managed to evacuate
ws from the war-zone

land the Joint thought
through their pro-
lief to reconstruction
drawal and retirement.
included child-care,
banks, care of refu-
schools. It was also
days to emigrate to
Joint became patron
In their work Joint
dit co-operatives in
ania.

ue of Liberty lowered
United States passed
ct which limited im-
ssia, for example, to
in Russia were, by
restrictions confined
trades hence under the
petty-bourgeois and
class. "The outside
ews for having started
side Russia they were
opposed it". Many
servants and tax-col-
not add to their

ted, in co-operation
overnment land settle-
nea which only came
8 when the Russians
halt to the work.
invasion the whole
to have been killed.

1918 the Joint had set
r relief and the care
s yet they were not
ionist affairs.
in relief work as far
ia and Vladivostok.
e was a colony of
med descent from the
Vladivostok, Jewish
pogroms of Kolchak
re of.

to its relief work was
work. In the Soviet
dden to study Hebrew,
t Theatre managed to
26 when it left Russia
pe. In 1928 it settled

ms, wars and revolu-
ties, Joint seemed to
ion but the advent of
new work and new
rominent Jews refused
which they regarded as

With the passing of
ws the High Commis-
gees from Germany
League of Nations re-
thing was being done

were worked out financing emigration
without benefitting the Nazis.

In 1938 the Nazis launched a great
anti-Jewish campaign and in the same
year the British issued a White Paper on
Palestine that limited Jewish immigration
to 75,000 in the next five years and there-
after it would be subject to Arab control.
Agar says "the story of World Jewry,
since 1914, cannot be told without an
occasional note of unkindness towards
British policy in Palestine."

Between 1935 and 1939 the number of
refugees accepted in Britain had grown
to 80,000 and all with an assurance that
they would not become a charge on
public funds. The Home Secretary (Sir
Samuel Hoare) lifted in 1938 the passport
restrictions for children and also for
adults who were offered jobs as servants
or minor employees (this latter was a
trade union stipulation). The medical
profession had to be coaxed into accept-
ing more doctors and surgeons.

A Feeling of Wrongness

THE Academy Cinema is currently
showing a programme of three films.
One, a dribbling piece on the music of
Debussy, politely unexciting with clever
though uneventful photography, is not
really worth anyone's time but the rest
of the programme is excellent.

A short documentary on apartheid in
South Africa with scenes actually taken
from South African life entitled "Let
My People Go" is masterly and livid
with indignation. The film begins with
Verwoerd's description of apartheid as
"good neighbourliness" at which scene
after scene of police brutality, military
coercion, underfed children, crumbling
shacks and writhing mutilated bodies of
Africans shot in the back at Sharpeville
are flashed onto the screen; behind these
grim examples of "good neighbourli-
ness" we hear a cheerful cockney ren-
dition of "Hey Neighbours!" which drives
the hypocrisy home. One is roused to
a loathing of Verwoerd's ugly lies and
methinks several would-be David Pratts
stirred in their cinema seats filled with
an instinctive urge to see justice done
to this inhuman coward.

The lunacy of apartheid is revealed in
all its rottenness, once when a white
child dies because the mother refuses to
let the child be taken to a hospital in an
ambulance manned by African personnel,
and again when a man is discovered to
have "coloured blood" and is imme-
diately treated differently by the callous
bureaucrats who inform him of his so-
called "inferiority". The film is packed
with driving social comment with its
best points brought out in a way which
leaves one coming to inescapable con-
clusions about the evils of South African
society.

"Breathless" is the tale of a young
man who steals a car and when halted
by the police shoots one. From then
on a chase ensues in which life becomes
intensified and friends become more than

authorities at such 'cheating justice' is
almost felt when, as with John Hall, a
man doomed to death by the Homicide
Act evades the solicitous nursing back
to life and goes to his own death-
sentence.

The high suicidal proportion of mur-
der suspects is more evidence of mental
instability; in fact much homicide is
merely a suicidal impulse expressing
itself in a distorted, roundabout fashion.

But many cases are 'closed' after the
suicide of a questioned suspect, it being
assumed that the suspicions are well-
founded but often this may be the result
of other factors, such as human fallibility
in judgment and the questionable
methods used to obtain information from
'suspects'.

According to the *Guardian* (29/6/61)
a man committed suicide in Chesterfield
after being questioned by the police in
connection with a murder in April 1961.
We may feel that here is the operating
of a guilty conscience until we discover
that two other men previously com-

tight squeeze.
Since our capital punishment suppor-
ters have now got three lives for the
price of two they may now be satisfied.

It is highly improbable that all of the
three dead men questioned were respon-
sible for the murders. It is possible
that none of them were responsible.
From interior evidence it is obvious that
the three men were questioned about
their private lives, which in the paro-
chial morality of the small town were
open to some criticism.

It is doubtless the knowledge of this
by the police and the possibility of ex-
posure, which led to the deaths.

This ceaseless questioning by the police
on the slightest pretext, on the most
tenuous of clues throws a strain upon
the weaker members of society which
may lead as in these cases to suicide, or
in more serious cases to confessions of
doubtful value.

The fallacy that in British law 'a man
is deemed innocent until he is found
guilty' dies hard.

CINEMA

work discovers his daughter is planning
to marry a West Indian. The daughter,
who works as a teacher at the same
school as her lover, courageously sticks
by her feelings despite maniacal tan-
trums from her deeply frustrated mother
and a diplomatic "concern over the con-
sequences of a 'mixed' marriage" on the
part of her father, who is revealed as
a prejudiced man. The story develops
into a battle between parents and lovers
with a bit of racial violence thrown in.
Throughout the film, which all takes
place on November 5th, the only ones
able to deal with racial co-operation are
the kids building their bonfire.

The film ends in a contrived and un-
likely fashion with mother and father
showing controlled acceptance of the
proposed marriage. This seems to be
the last thing they would do and indi-
cates that the film writer had an eye on
the changing veneer of racial tolerance.
It is typical of western values to live
with the facts and never dig into basic
social ills, but I felt the "change of
heart" in the attitude of the parents was
far too sudden. The mother is very
poorly cast, she resembles Barbara
Castle, being far too bourgeois.

If understanding of racial intolerance
is called for (without silencing condem-
nation of prejudice) then surely one
must find out the fundamental causes.
Digging deep into the heart of this social
problem demands understanding but it
also demands a rigorous revelation of
the truth. I believe a root cause of
racial prejudice is the hierarchical con-
ception of society inherent in all Statist
philosophies, another is the authoritar-
ian attitude to life which is coupled with
anti-sexual drives, both being vital to
any hierarchical social pattern. For
those who believe that hierarchies must
exist for society to function the obvious
future, as far as I can see, is race war
on an international scale.

R.J.W.

FREEDOM

July 22 1961 Vol 22 No 24

EXPORTS—THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Continued from page 1

IT is perhaps worth while spending a few moments considering the Exports aspect of the present "crisis", for this is the point on which all the "experts" seem agreed.

Mr. Harold Wilson, Chancellor-to-be in a future Labour government, if the Party manages to win the marginal votes, writing in the *Daily Herald* last week on the "Ten Wasted Years" (of Tory rule, of course), blames the government for an uncontrolled boom on the home market which "sucked in expensive imports and damped down essential investment and exports" and draws attention to such "facts" as

Exports lagging far below those of our industrial rivals, far below the level necessary to pay for our inflated imports. In the past three years our exports rose by a pathetic nine per cent. against figures four and five times as large for Italy, France and Germany. Today we account for a bare 15 per cent. of world exports of manufactures against over 25 per cent. 10 years ago, and the rate of decline is sharpening.

Let us examine Mr. Wilson's "facts". "Exports lagging far below those of our industrial rivals". The *Guardian* last week published in its "Finance and Industry" page a chart showing what the principal industrial countries exported in manufactures in the first quarter of 1961, and in view of what Mr. Wilson has to say about the exports of Britain "lagging far below" some of his fans may be surprised to learn that only the United States and W. Germany had exported more in those three months than Britain, who, with sales exceeding £900m.* was exporting almost twice as much as France and at least three times as much as Italy, countries with a population comparable with Britain's. It is true that the rate of increase of exports of these three countries has increased at a faster rate during the past three years compared with Britain (it should however be pointed out that for the first quarter of 1961 though Italy has increased her exports by 15 per cent. compared with the same period in 1960, while Britain can only show

her production has not been frittered away in an expensive—that is from the point of view of man power, machinery and raw materials—defence programme (whereas Britain for political reasons has been spending more than £1,000m. a year since 1946 on military "deterrents" and membership fees to the Nuclear-bomb Club), the German economy has been controlled, until quite recently, to Crippsian standards of austerity. We have no doubts that in due course W. German you've-never-had-it-so good prosperity will be threatened by financial crises of the kind experienced in turn by the United States and Britain.

But to suggest as Mr. Wilson does that this country should still enjoy the 25 per cent. of exports she enjoyed ten years ago, presupposes an acceptance of the *status quo* as valid for all times. According to all the politicians and economists of capitalism, exports are the index of national prosperity. It follows, therefore, that exports are a new form of imperialism if one country can only increase its exports at the expense either of another exporting country or by preventing certain countries from becoming economically self-sufficient. While accepting the idea of an expanding market it is also clear to us that the industrial productive capacity of all countries is increasing potentially at a faster rate than the markets—as distinct from the needs; the latter, a concept on the human scale, the former a purely capitalist value. To our minds it is inevitable that the industrial, exporting nations which have hitherto enjoyed the lion's share of so-called "prosperity" should be challenged on all sides by emergent capitalism in the "younger" nations, as well as the hitherto "defeated" nations. It is significant that the most spectacular increases in exports in the first quarter of 1961 compared with 1960 and the 4.2 per cent. average increase for the 11 main exporters, are Italy (15 per cent.), Germany (8 per cent.) and Japan (7½ per cent.), all defeated nations in the last war as well as being considered, in ortho-

THOUGH we have never read an out and out denunciation of capitalism in Mr. Schonfield's column in the *Observer*, the following extract is nevertheless more revolutionary than the recent utterances of either Mr. Cousins or Mr. Hill.

It is not clear why British workers should be frightened out of demanding

higher wages by the thought that this may mean that in future a pound will buy abroad rather less than \$2.80. What they risk, if there is devaluation, is just that part of the benefit of their extra wages may be wiped out by the increased price of imported food and other foreign goods. The general effect would be to raise employment, not diminish it.

For consciously or otherwise Mr. Shonfield is recognising that the crises of capitalism *do not affect the working man one way or another*. If that is so it is palpable evidence that the majority of working people have no stake in the fortunes of the capitalist system, whatever its protagonists in all the political parties may say to the contrary.

★
IT needed the *Times* of all organs of the Establishment to draw the public's attention to the fact that the problem that faced this country was one which "it is as well to say now . . . is beyond him [the Chancellor]. It is beyond any Chancellor of the Exchequer". In the opinion of this august tail that wags the dog, "no measures on their own will cure the deep seated ills" of the economy. "Nothing short of an effort by the whole nation can do that". But while approving government measures to "redress the balance" where "the administrative, professional and business classes" are concerned, the editorial writer recognises that the "surtax reductions have aggravated the Government's problem". And the *Times* adds these home truths:

The dilemma is not stated merely to deplore it. It is the heart of the whole matter. In spite of the virtual abolition of poverty, in spite of the rise there has been in the rewards of labour, in spite of the fact that one of the disadvantages the Labour Party has to contend with is that the great bulk of the nation now

regards itself as middle class, still a jealous and divi-

For this it is not even contumacy of the sighted and unduly subtle. They can be accounting yesterday's battles of losing today's. To be said on their side to examples of equality where. An effective who say all that is wrong are too high would be a menu of one of those cater for expense and failure to improve except the apathy of management shortcomings of working the pools can be made capital gains. And as much to the workers' that those who said materialistic appeal would itself have been proved never had it so good a centuries-old response.

Lest it should be the *Times* has, with the nations, abandoned

But the old

THE measures which government will take will raise the cost of the privileged classes cutting down on luxuries; they may with the same car for and do with one next season. All administrative interferences with *c'est la guerre*, says we must all make

But for the ordinary family, who live frugally (with the aid of moneylenders of the H.P. finance in living costs and means a real lowering to day standards. The working people of the not succumb to the ganda, but on the resist every attempt living standards either taxation, or the speculation, or by creating unemployed as a "two wars" on its moment. Let them wars. The working countries, if they have

REMEMBERING SPAIN.

LAST Sunday's meeting to commemorate the beginning of the Spanish workers' social revolutionary struggle 25 years ago, was very

exile in Paris, who the Spanish Embassy said that similar were being held in

industrial rivals, far below the level necessary to pay for our inflated imports. In the past three years our exports rose by a pathetic nine per cent. against figures four and five times as large for Italy, France and Germany. Today we account for a bare 15 per cent. of world exports of manufactures against over 25 per cent. 10 years ago, and the rate of decline is sharpening.

Let us examine Mr. Wilson's "facts". "Exports lagging far below those of our industrial rivals". The *Guardian* last week published in its "Finance and Industry" page a chart showing what the principal industrial countries exported in manufactures in the first quarter of 1961, and in view of what Mr. Wilson has to say about the exports of Britain "lagging far below" some of his fans may be surprised to learn that only the United States and W. Germany had exported more in those three months than Britain, who, with sales exceeding £900m.* was exporting almost twice as much as France and at least three times as much as Italy, countries with a population comparable with Britain's. It is true that the rate of increase of exports of these three countries has increased at a faster rate during the past three years compared with Britain (it should however be pointed out that for the first quarter of 1961 though Italy has increased her exports by 15 per cent. compared with the same period in 1960, while Britain can only show an improvement of 2½ per cent., France on the other hand exported 4 per cent. less than in the corresponding period last year). But what conclusions are we to draw from these statistics? That Germany should be the leading European exporter of manufactures is not surprising. Apart from the fact that

*These figures were determined by measurement and therefore only approximate and dependent on the accuracy of the chart.

that this country should still enjoy the 25 per cent. of exports she enjoyed ten years ago, presupposes an acceptance of the *status quo* as valid for all times. According to all the politicians and economists of capitalism, exports are the index of national prosperity. It follows, therefore, that exports are a new form of imperialism if one country can only increase its exports at the expense either of another exporting country or by preventing certain countries from becoming economically self-sufficient. While accepting the idea of an expanding market it is also clear to us that the industrial productive capacity of all countries is increasing potentially at a faster rate than the markets—as distinct from the needs; the latter, a concept on the human scale, the former a purely capitalist value. To our minds it is inevitable that the industrial, exporting nations which have hitherto enjoyed the lion's share of so-called "prosperity" should be challenged on all sides by emergent capitalism in the "younger" nations, as well as the hitherto "defeated" nations. It is significant that the most spectacular increases in exports in the first quarter of 1961 compared with 1960 and the 4.2 per cent. average increase for the 11 main exporters, are Italy (15 per cent.), Germany (8 per cent.) and Japan (7½ per cent.), all defeated nations in the last war as well as being considered, in orthodox circles, directly responsible for World War II.

If the volume of exports are the index of this country's prosperity equally are they the index of prosperity in such countries as France, Italy and Germany. Does Mr. Wilson, professed socialist, suggest that Britain's "prosperity" should be acquired at the expense of the working people of these countries? If not why does he refer to them as "our industrial rivals"?

If the Establishment to draw the public's attention to the fact that the problem that faced this country was one which "it is as well to say now . . . is beyond him [the Chancellor]. It is beyond any Chancellor of the Exchequer". In the opinion of this august tail that wags the dog, "no measures on their own will cure the deep seated ills" of the economy. "Nothing short of an effort by the whole nation can do that". But while approving government measures to "redress the balance" where "the administrative, professional and business classes" are concerned, the editorial writer recognises that the "surtax reductions have aggravated the Government's problem". And the *Times* adds these home truths:

The dilemma is not stated merely to deplore it. It is the heart of the whole matter. In spite of the virtual abolition of poverty, in spite of the rise there has been in the rewards of labour, in spite of the fact that one of the disadvantages the Labour Party has to contend with is that the great bulk of the nation now

with the same car l and do with one n season. All adm interferences with t c'est la guerre, an says we must all m

But for the o family, who live f (with the aid of moneylenders of th —the H.P. finance in living costs an means a real lower to day standards working people o not succumb to t ganda, but on th resist every attemp living standards eit taxation, or the spe duction, or by cre unemployed as a t ers". Maybe the "two wars" on it moment. Let then wars. The workin countries, if they h

REMEMBERING SPAIN.

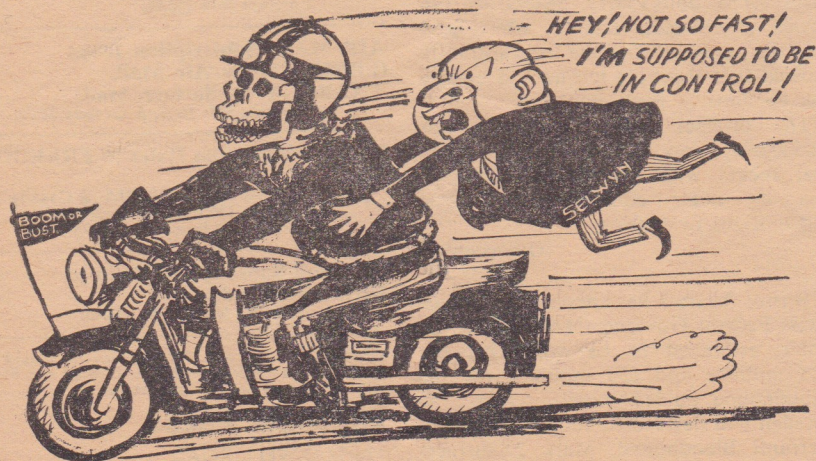
LAST Sunday's meeting to commemorate the beginning of the Spanish workers' social revolutionary struggle 25 years ago, was very well attended, and anyone who might have been misled by the *Daily Mail* into believing that it was a Trotskyist meeting was soon made aware of the mistake.

The first speaker was L. Bailey of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme, who recalled the ending of various monarchies and empires and the rise of fascism and pointed out that whatever the regime "the church was always in the middle of the road". Philip Sansom then spoke for the L.A.G. He mentioned the achievement of the Spanish workers and tried to draw a lesson from them which could be applicable here and now. He remarked that the C.N.D. was the only movement which could get mass support for demonstrations, because in spite of our "affluence" deep down there was always the fear of annihilation. People must be made to realise that if they are to survive, they must save themselves. In spite of different conditions in Spain 1936 and Britain 1961, the libertarian solution was equally relevant and the true memorial for the Spanish revolution was to build a revolutionary movement here.

Salvador Gurucharri of the Iberian Federation of Libertarian Youth spoke of a telegram received from the youth group of the CNT in

exile in Paris, wh the Spanish Emb said that similar were being held i France, and in Spain. He declared groups were awar the so-called West believed in Freed cracy. They were on the struggle to people, although th the former experie would be forthcom the "free democra

Francisco Cres from the CNT in came over especial meeting. He told mittee of the CN realised the danger tion and had sent places where it h to prepare for t Government was st there was nothing He condemned the other working clas other countries, wh port to the Spanis they were sufferin called "Leaderism to point out that "Non-intervention later, American A get Franco into keep him there, w have lasted out on said that one of



THOUGH we have never read an out and out denunciation of capitalism in Mr. Schonfield's column in the *Observer*, the following extract is nevertheless more revolutionary than the recent utterances of either Mr. Cousins or Mr. Hill.

It is not clear why British workers should be frightened out of demanding

regards itself as middle class, Britain is still a jealous and divided nation.

For this it is not enough to blame the contumacy of the workers. Short-sighted and unduly suspicious they may be. They can be accused of still fighting yesterday's battles and so in danger of losing today's. There is also much to be said on their side. They can point to examples of equal obscurantism elsewhere. An effective answer to those who say all that is wrong is that wages are too high would be to publish the menu of one of those luxury hotels that cater for expense accounts. Britain's failure to improve exports is more due to the apathy of managements than to the shortcomings of workers. The world of the pools can be matched by that of capital gains. And above all this—and much to the workers' credit—is the fact that those who said the Conservatives' materialistic appeal would not suffice in itself have been proved right. "You've never had it so good" prompts the centuries-old response "To what end?"

Let it should be assumed that the *Times* has, with these wise reflections, abandoned Printing House

Square for more modest surroundings in Fulham, we should quote another observation from the editorial in which it is pointed out that

In fact, social cohesion will never be achieved and Britain become one nation unless whatever is asked of one class is voluntarily matched by equal renunciations from the other.

So while deploring on the one hand the fact that we live in "a jealous and divided society", on the other the *Times* expects that all classes should do their bit in making sacrifices. In other words the unequal society is OK so long as there is equality of sacrifice in times of "crisis"! And for the *Times* we are now fighting two wars:

a cold war in alliance with the rest of the free world in which economic defeat is an avowed aim of the enemy; a war on her own in which the stake is her standard of living and eventually her way of life. This is not an exaggeration. If Britain goes on as she is, there will come the economic crisis she will not survive.

IMPERIALISM

not been frittered
ve—that is from
of man power,
v materials—de-
(whereas Britain
has been spend-
0m. a year since
"deterrents" and
to the Nuclear-
German economy
d, until quite re-
an standards of
e no doubts that
German you've
d prosperity will
nancial crises of
d in turn by the
Britain.

higher wages by the thought that this may mean that in future a pound will buy abroad rather less than \$2.80. What they risk, if there is devaluation, is just that part of the benefit of their extra wages may be wiped out by the increased price of imported food and other foreign goods. The general effect would be to raise employment, not diminish it.

For consciously or otherwise Mr. Shonfield is recognising that the crises of capitalism *do not affect the working man one way or another*. If that is so it is palpable evidence that the majority of working people have no stake in the fortunes of the capitalist system, whatever its protagonists in all the political parties may say to the contrary.

★

IT needed the *Times* of all organs of the Establishment to draw the public's attention to the fact that the problem that faced this country was one which "it is as well to say now . . . is beyond him [the Chancellor]. It is beyond any Chancellor of the Exchequer". In the opinion of this august tail that wags the dog, "no measures on their own will cure the deep seated ills" of the economy. "Nothing short of an effort by the whole nation can do that". But while approving government measures to "redress the balance" where "the administrative, professional and business classes" are concerned, the editorial writer recognises that the "surtax reductions have aggravated the Government's problem". And the *Times* adds these home truths:

The dilemma is not stated merely to deplore it. It is the heart of the whole matter. In spite of the virtual abolition of poverty, in spite of the rise there has been in the rewards of labour, in spite of the fact that one of the disadvantages the Labour Party has to contend with is that the great bulk of the nation now

THE measures which the government will take will undoubtedly raise the cost of living. For the privileged classes it may mean cutting down on some of the luxuries; they may have to put up with the same car for an extra year, and do with one new suit less next season. All admittedly irritating interferences with their freedom but, *c'est la guerre*, and as the *Times* says we must all make sacrifices.

But for the ordinary working family, who live from day to day (with the aid of the streamlined moneylenders of the affluent society—the H.P. finance houses) increases in living costs and interest rates means a real lowering of their day to day standards. We hope that the working people of this country will not succumb to the crisis propaganda, but on the contrary will resist every attempt to lower their living standards either by increased taxation, or the speeding up of production, or by creating a pool of unemployed as a threat to "slackers". Maybe the government has "two wars" on its hands at the moment. Let them fight their own wars. The working people of all countries, if they have a social con-

science, should be permanently at war against privilege and against Government, for government is the symbol of privilege, whatever the Socialists may say to the contrary. The "crisis" is simply a manifestation of the injustices and greed fostered by the capitalist system. If the government is intent on saving the system they should take action *but among their own people whose wealth and privileges would be jeopardised if the system were to collapse*. To expect the victims of capitalism to make sacrifices to save the system is to add insult to injury. And for the victims to believe that they have something at stake in these purely financial crises would only go to show how little they understand the working of the society they live in. We welcome the crises of capitalism. Our only regret is that they are not fundamental enough and that the working class is not sufficiently socially conscious to see that it is in the interest of the majority of the people to *increase* their demands at these periods of "crisis". If we really want to abolish privilege and class we must fight capitalism; and the time to fight is when the enemy is weakest and not when he's riding on a boom!

REMEMBERING SPAIN-25 YEARS AFTER

LAST Sunday's meeting to commemorate the beginning of the Spanish workers' social revolutionary struggle 25 years ago, was very

exile in Paris, who were picketing the Spanish Embassy there. He said that similar demonstrations were being held in other parts of

things to Franco was the so-called Russian aid for the Popular Front. He said that there was no lack of Red Army Generals among the Re-

Wilson does should still enjoy of exports she en- p, presupposes an *status quo* as valid according to all the omists of capi- the index of y. It follows, rts are a new form one country can exports at the ex- another exporting reventing certain oming economic- While accepting anding market it that the industrial of all countries ally at a faster kets—as distinct e latter, a concept le, the former a value. To our able that the in- g nations which oyed the lion's ed “prosperity” ged on all sides pitalism in the , as well as the ” nations. It is most spectacular rts in the first mpared with 1960 cent. average in- ain exporters, are , Germany (8 per 7½ per cent.), all n the last war as sidered, in ortho- y responsible for

f exports are the ntry's prosperity he index of pros- ntries as France, . Does Mr. Wil- alist, suggest that ity” should be ense of the work- se countries? If refer to them as als”?

OT SO FAST!
SUPPOSED TO BE
CONTROL!



IT needed the *Times* of all organs of the Establishment to draw the public's attention to the fact that the problem that faced this country was one which “it is as well to say now . . . is beyond him [the Chancellor]. It is beyond any Chancellor of the Exchequer”. In the opinion of this august tail that wags the dog, “no measures on their own will cure the deep seated ills” of the economy. “Nothing short of an effort by the whole nation can do that”. But while approving government measures to “redress the balance” where “the administrative, professional and business classes” are concerned, the editorial writer recognises that the “surtax reductions have aggravated the Government's problem”. And the *Times* adds these home truths:

The dilemma is not stated merely to deplore it. It is the heart of the whole matter. In spite of the virtual abolition of poverty, in spite of the rise there has been in the rewards of labour, in spite of the fact that one of the disadvantages the Labour Party has to contend with is that the great bulk of the nation now

luxuries; they may have to put up with the same car for an extra year, and do with one new suit less next season. All admittedly irritating interferences with their freedom but, *c'est la guerre*, and as the *Times* says we must all make sacrifices.

But for the ordinary working family, who live from day to day (with the aid of the streamlined moneylenders of the affluent society—the H.P. finance houses) increases in living costs and interest rates means a real lowering of their day to day standards. We hope that the working people of this country will not succumb to the crisis propaganda, but on the contrary will resist every attempt to lower their living standards either by increased taxation, or the speeding up of production, or by creating a pool of unemployed as a threat to “slackers”. Maybe the government *has* “two wars” on its hands at the moment. Let them fight their own wars. The working people of all countries, if they have a social con-

“crisis” is simply a manifestation of the injustices and greed fostered by the capitalist system. If the government is intent on saving the system they should take action *but among their own people whose wealth and privileges would be jeopardised if the system were to collapse*. To expect the victims of capitalism to make sacrifices to save the system is to add insult to injury. And for the victims to believe that they have something at stake in these purely financial crises would only go to show how little they understand the working of the society they live in. We welcome the crises of capitalism. Our only regret is that they are not fundamental enough and that the working class is not sufficiently socially conscious to see that it is in the interest of the majority of the people to *increase* their demands at these periods of “crisis”. If we really want to abolish privilege and class we must fight capitalism; and the time to fight is when the enemy is weakest and not when he's riding on a boom!

REMEMBERING SPAIN-25 YEARS AFTER

LAST Sunday's meeting to commemorate the beginning of the Spanish workers' social revolutionary struggle 25 years ago, was very well attended, and anyone who might have been misled by the *Daily Mail* into believing that it was a Trotskyist meeting was soon made aware of the mistake.

The first speaker was L. Bailey of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme, who recalled the ending of various monarchies and empires and the rise of fascism and pointed out that whatever the regime “the church was always in the middle of the road”. Philip Sansom then spoke for the L.A.G. He mentioned the achievement of the Spanish workers and tried to draw a lesson from them which could be applicable here and now. He remarked that the C.N.D. was the only movement which could get mass support for demonstrations, because in spite of our “affluence”, deep down there was always the fear of annihilation. People must be made to realise that if they are to survive, they must save themselves. In spite of different conditions in Spain 1936 and Britain 1961, the libertarian solution was equally relevant and the true memorial for the Spanish revolution was to build a revolutionary movement here.

Salvador Gurucharri of the Iberian Federation of Libertarian Youth spoke of a telegram received from the youth group of the CNT in

exile in Paris, who were picketing the Spanish Embassy there. He said that similar demonstrations were being held in other parts of France, and in a limited way in Spain. He declared that their youth groups were aware just how little the so-called Western Democracies believed in Freedom and Democracy. They were prepared to carry on the struggle to free the Spanish people, although they realised from the former experience that no help would be forthcoming from any of the “free democracies”.

Francisco Crespo, a comrade from the CNT in exile in Paris, came over especially to address the meeting. He told how the committee of the CNT in Madrid had realised the danger of the insurrection and had sent out warnings to places where it had most support to prepare for trouble while the Government was still convinced that there was nothing to worry about. He condemned the trade unions and other working class organizations in other countries, which gave no support to the Spanish people, because they were suffering from what he called “Leaderismo”. He went on to point out that, first of all the “Non-intervention Pact” and then later, American Aid had helped to get Franco into power and then keep him there, when he could not have lasted out on his own. Crespo said that one of the most helpful

things to Franco was the so-called Russian aid for the Popular Front. He said that there was no lack of Red Army Generals among the Republican Forces, but they were there to purge the anti-communist elements and sabotage the achievements of the people. He thought it was a fantastic achievement that the war had lasted so long as 33 months, when the people of Spain were fighting one enemy in front of them and another behind. He finished by saying that the CNT in exile was ready, when the opportunity arose, to prove that the Spanish people were not vanquished.

The last speaker was Ken Hawkes for the S.W.F., who said that the Spanish workers had proved that the working class could only be emancipated by the workers themselves. He said that although the CNT made mistakes, the pressures for forming a united anti-fascist front seemed overwhelming at the time, and they had in any case, learned from their mistakes.

The film “Fury over Spain” was obviously a propaganda film made to get support for the Spanish workers from abroad. It showed on the war and nothing of the social revolution, which might have limited the sphere of support, but it gave a good picture of the lines on which the army was run, and of the support of the people for the CNT and FAI.

'Operation Abolition'

To the Editors:

The editor of *L'Adunata dei Refrattari* who considered my report on the film "Operation Abolition" merely a repetition of the lies of the American yellow press is mistaken. The lies are, I hope, my own.

My report gave an impression of what the film was about. I then said there were many distortions in the film. I gave the address of the National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, N.Y. 27, and mentioned that the distortions in the film are itemized in a 50 cent pamphlet put out by the Council.

I spoke about three groups: the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Communists and, finally, the students singing and chanting inside City Hall.

My point about the film was that it was a very skilful job of revealing all three groups. I did not say that the students inside City Hall were Communist dupes. But I certainly felt they were the dupes of so-called liberal thought in America.

This liberal thought would like to censor this film unless it is shown with a speaker and/or printed material to explain the distortions. My report said—and I repeat it now—that this liberal group is as dangerous and frightening as HUAC or the Communists. The liberals will defend censorship of films like

International Libertarian Youth

Summer Camp 1961

As in past years this libertarian gathering of youth will take place at Remoulins, near Avignon, France, during the month of August.

English comrades will be warmly welcomed.

For further details write to:

F.I.J.L.

159 Ledbury Road, London, W.11.

Selections from FREEDOM 1960

Vol 10 1960

THE TRAGEDY OF AFRICA
253 pp. paper 7s. 6d.* Cloth 10s. 6d.

[*The paper edition is offered to FREEDOM subscribers ordering direct for 5s. 6d. post free].

New readers: We still have a limited number of complete sets of the ten volumes of Reprints which we can supply for 50s. post free.

★

JOURNEY THROUGH UTOPIA

by Marie Louise Berneri

We have recently acquired the remaining sheets of this highly praised book by our late comrade.

To all readers who order a copy of this work (paper 7s. 6d.* cloth

Correspondence

"Operation Abolition" in the name of truth and honesty. (The K Administration in Washington is full of ex-chanting students who now defend the world in the name of truth and honesty. I hope English readers feel more secure now that the liberals have the bomb instead of the reactionaries. Or don't you feel any difference? If you don't, then you get the point of my report.)

For those who do not have access to the film, House Report No. 2228, which can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C., gives a text of the film.

A final note: HUAC has recently completed a version of "Operation Abolition" which is toned down but still just as distorted as the first version. This new version does not have Chairman Walter or any other HUAC member speaking in it, so it can be easily recognized. Again HUAC has exposed itself by tampering with history in the best 1984 fashion. This seems to me to be another opportunity to expose HUAC—so why cry foul and attempt to censor the film?

New York, July 11.

A.B.

Too logical on Cuba?

Dear FREEDOM,

I am not an anarchist, only a friend of mine (a libertarian) passes me the four pages under your name once in the while.

Reading you I become to know the anarchist ideas. Oh! they are very nice. So nice that I can't understand how the entire world is not convinced by now, after so many years of propaganda. But after your articles about the Castro's revolution I fall down from my nest: you, dear FREEDOM are too logical, you explain everything through the logic and everything result false or at least dark.

Specially because you utilize only one way in your logic. For instance; you don't see the Castro's case as it is really; a Russian beach-head ninety miles to the American coast; you don't see the want for American tractors as it really is; Castro needs not agricultural tractors but heavy American tractors to drive the big Russian cannons that can't be driven by Czechoslovak machines with aerial refrigeration; you think that if the Cuban majority is against Castro there would be no trouble to pull him down . . . Well; why don't you remember Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Trujillo and the others? When no matter at which country it is only a kind of Press, radio and TV; when the youth is intoxicated through 24 hours of indoctrination and when the most little dissent will mark a man as counter-revolutionist and may take him to jail without any chance (we have not Habeas Corpus or any other way to be get before a judge) when by only a printed leaflet found on a citizen he can be taken to the

munism, this one I said must do as you do and write as you write.

La Habana, Cuba, June 28.

M.D.

Subscriptions and Coercion

DEAR SIR,

Noticing your Renewal Form still about unpaid, I realised how essentially capitalist is my thinking in matters financial. I got my cheque book out to pay another bill, and was going "not to bother with yours". Why—just because if I didn't pay the other, I would be dunned and put in court. You relied on my honesty and have been unlucky for 12 months! Here is a small cheque at last.

Which leads me to reflect that coercion is effective and I rather believe that corporal punishment is too! I never enter into arguments as to whether it is a deterrent or not, for I will have none of it either way.

For if it is right to flog criminals to reform them, it is right to use thumb-screws, rack, etc.—there is no difference except in extent i.e. severity.

This line of argument may be familiar to you, but it is rarely emphasised by opponents of corporal punishment. I find.

Yours sincerely,

H.W.

London.

Individualism & Common Ownership

DEAR EDITORS,

I am interested in the extract from E. Armand's letter written to Mr. Parker. In common with all anarchist communists, I agree that the ideal society is one where social problems are resolved by voluntary associations functioning automatically, but I cannot accept that "the liberty of each one of us stops where it invades the liberty of others". In the absence of coercive power, who is to determine this limit? I have always

been taught that liberty cannot be qualified. Any limitations is illogical and in the manner of authoritarian libertarians.

The only safeguard of the liberty, interference being the reason through ideas I believe can best be common ownership. As actions determine all this identity of interference to anti-socialism. Where the interests conflict, it is certain that

My letter in the suffered through typos at the top of the letter. I am made common ownership of liberty of thought, opposite of my re

Woldingham, July

P . . . P . . .

To the Editor, FREE

Sir,
While cordially s
Laurens Otter, may
a little pessimistic
Historically, Anar
Latin and Slavonic
Socialism is natura
Castro is quite
Anarchist, so we
is being forced by
nents and his follo
are distasteful to
have no doubt that
find good Yugosl
help him—he will
Socialism and chan
at the same time
But do let us reme
is the most delicat
conceivable and p
the spiritually inte
expect it to spout
the foul sewers of
wash our souls in
Probably the tw
chists of our day
Castro. Both are
distil Anarchism o
all means let us
our criticisms be s
standing. If we
dungeons, then let
and accept them

American Big Business Weathers the Recession

ACCORDING to the latest computation of the American magazine *Fortune* the 500 largest industrial companies in the United States weathered the 1960 recession a good deal better than their smaller counterparts. Combined sales of the 500 rose by 3.7 per cent. to a record figure of \$205,000 million (that is about £70,000 million). Profits how-

53.8 per 1,000 half of the work condition before trade.

Those infected w and others from s where the incident low, usually deve the first five year country and start

The writers of t

International Libertarian Youth Summer Camp 1961

As in past years this libertarian gathering of youth will take place at Remoulins, near Avignon, France, during the month of August.

English comrades will be warmly welcomed.

For further details write to:

F.I.J.L.

159 Ledbury Road, London, W.11.

Selections from FREEDOM 1960

Vol 10 1960

THE TRAGEDY OF AFRICA
253 pp. paper 7s. 6d.* Cloth 10s. 6d.

[*The paper edition is offered to FREEDOM subscribers ordering direct for 5s. 6d. post free].

New readers: We still have a limited number of complete sets of the ten volumes of Reprints which we can supply for 50s. post free.

★ JOURNEY THROUGH UTOPIA

by Marie Louise Berneri

We have recently acquired the remaining sheets of this highly praised book by our late comrade.

To all readers who order a copy of this work (paper 7s. 6d.,* cloth 16s., post free) we will send free of charge a copy of the volume of Tributes to our comrade's memory which was published by the M.L.B. Memorial Committee.

★
Order now from
FREEDOM PRESS
17A MAXWELL ROAD,
LONDON, SW6

SELECTIONS FROM 'FREEDOM'

Vol 1 1951: Mankind is One
Vol 2 1952: Postscript to Posterity
Vol 3 1953: Colonialism on Trial
Vol 4 1954: Living on a Volcano
Vol 5 1955: The Immoral Moralists
Vol 6 1956: Oil and Troubled Waters
Vol 7 1957: Year One—Sputnik Era
Vol 8 1958: Socialism in a Wheelchair
Vol 9 1959: Print, Press & Public
Vol 10 1960: The Tragedy of Africa

Each volume: paper 7/6 cloth 10/6

The paper edition of the **Selections** is available to readers of **FREEDOM** at 5/- post free.

PAUL ELTZBACHER

Anarchism (Seven Exponents of the Anarchist Philosophy) cloth 21/-



FREEDOM PRESS PUBLICATIONS

Too logical on Cuba?

Dear FREEDOM,

I am not an anarchist, only a friend of mine (a libertarian) passes me the four pages under your name once in the while.

Reading you I become to know the anarchist ideas. Oh! they are very nice. So nice that I can't understand how the entire world is not convinced by now, after so many years of propaganda. But after your articles about the Castro's revolution I fall down from my nest: you, dear FREEDOM are too logical, you explain everything through the logic and everything result false or at least dark.

Specially because you utilize only one way in your logic. For instance; you don't see the Castro's case as it is really; a Russian beach-head ninety miles to the American coast; you don't see the want for American tractors as it really is: Castro needs not agricultural tractors but heavy American tractors to drive the big Russian cannons that can't be driven by Czechoslovak machines with aerial refrigeration; you think that if the Cuban majority is against Castro there would be no trouble to pull him down... Well; why don't you remember Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Trujillo and the others? When no matter at which country it is only a kind of Press, radio and TV; when the youth is intoxicated through 24 hours of indoctrination and when the most little dissent will mark a man as counter-revolutionist and may take him to jail without any chance (we have not Habeas Corpus or any other way to be get before a judge) when by only a printed leaflet found on a citizen he can be taken to the *Paredón*, the most elementary logic will say that any movement from inside is near impossible.

Of course my English is so poor I can't tell all that I want to tell, however I will finish this letter with an homage to your logical stand: the one who believe that because the Democracy murdered Sacco and Vanzetti and the two Rosenbergs (I don't care a straw for any spy) the Democracy is worse than the Com-

CHARLES MARTIN

Towards a Free Society 2/6

RUDOLF ROCKER

Nationalism and Culture
cloth 21/-

ERRICO MALATESTA

Anarchy 9d.

JOHN HEWETSON

Ill-Health, Poverty and the State
cloth 2/6 paper 1/-

VOLINE

Nineteen-Seventeen (The Russian Revolution Betrayed) cloth 12/6
The Unknown Revolution
(Kronstadt 1921, Ukraine 1918-21)
cloth 12/6

Marie-Louise Berneri Memorial
Committee publications:

Marie-Louise Berneri, 1918-1949:
A tribute
cloth 5/-

Journey Through Utopia
cloth 18/- (U.S.A. \$3)

except in extent i.e. severity.
This line of argument may be familiar to you, but it is rarely emphasised by opponents of corporal punishment, I find.

London.

Yours sincerely,

H.W.

Individualism & Common Ownership

DEAR EDITORS,

I am interested in the extract from E. Armand's letter written to Mr. Parker. In common with all anarchist communists, I agree that the ideal society is one where social problems are resolved by voluntary associations functioning automatically, but I cannot accept that "the liberty of each one of us stops where it invades the liberty of others". In the absence of coercive power, who is to determine this limit? I have always

American Big Business Weathers the Recession

ACCORDING to the latest computation of the American magazine *Fortune* the 500 largest industrial companies in the United States weathered the 1960 recession a good deal better than their smaller counterparts. Combined sales of the 500 rose by 3.7 per cent. to a record figure of \$205,000 million (that is about £70,000 million). Profits however declined by 3 per cent. to the not inconsiderable sum of \$11,600 million (about £4,000,000,000), but compared with other companies whose profits were reduced by 12½ per cent., the Big 500 were doing very well in spite of the recession and more than 5 million unemployed.

DINE (AND DIE?) IN SOHO

Tuberculosis of the lungs is at least four times as common among members of the catering trade in the Soho restaurant area of London as among the general population, and almost certainly commoner than in the same trade elsewhere in Britain.

A group of investigators led by Dr. Peter Emerson, of Westminster Hospital Chest Clinic, made this discovery after X-raying the lungs of 2,611 persons serving food or drink in the electoral ward of Soho. In yesterday's "British Medical Journal" they report finding eight cases of active disease per 1,000 workers X-rayed. (The national figure is under two per thousand).

Radiological evidence of past or present pulmonary tuberculosis was present in 86 volunteers. Of these, 53 were either in immediate need of treatment with anti-tubercular drugs, or required to be kept under supervision at a chest clinic. Eleven of the remaining 33 with healed disease were still attending such clinics.

Infection was twice as common among the immigrants as in those born in Britain. Chinese from Hong-kong had the highest incidence of disease, with

is being forced by...
Anarchist, so we...
nents and his follo...
are distasteful to...
have no doubt that...
find good Yugoslav...
help him—he will...
Socialism and chan...
at the same time...
But do let us reme...
is the most delicat...
conceivable and p...
the spiritually inte...
expect it to spout...
the foul sewers of...
wash our souls in...
Probably the...
chists of our da...
Castro. Both are...
distil Anarchism o...
all means let us...
our criticisms be s...
standing. If we...
dungeons, then let...
and accept them

53.8 per 1,000...
half of the work...
condition before...
trade.

Those infected w...
and others from s...
where the inciden...
low, usually deve...
the first five year...
country and starti...

The writers of t...
new entrants to...
Soho should be N...
tested.

Thunderbirds THE ANIMALS

A Thunderbird...
the recording cam...
trolled target air...
first public firing...
Guided Weapons...
Anglesey.

Two Royal Ar...
ing with the weap...
pon Regiment, wh...
day's demonstrati...
Weapon Regiment...
meant for air def...
the field and can...
bases. The units...
power mobile rad...
vide the guidance...
showed that assem...
can be done in th...

The original e...
£2,500,000; now...
fuel rocket with...
and its radar...
£40 millions to de...

Bristol Aircraft...
Swiss Federal Gov...
order, estimated...
£25 millions and...
Bloodhound guide...
Sweden had decide...
Ferranti Bloodhou...
to-air guided weap...
element in her ai...

Correspondence

on" in the name of
(The K Administra-
is full of ex-chanting
defend the world in
and honesty. I hope
el more secure now
ve the bomb instead
. Or don't you feel
you don't, then you
report.)

o not have access to
ort No. 2228, which
om the U.S. Govern-
e, Wash. D.C., gives

HUAC has recently
ion of "Operation
toned down but still
the first version. This
not have Chairman
her HUAC member
can be easily recog-
AC has exposed itself
history in the best
s seems to me to be
y to expose HUAC--
and attempt to censor

A.B.

on Cuba?

archist, only a friend
(arian) passes me the
our name once in the

become to know the
h! they are very nice.
t understand how the
t convinced by now,
ears of propaganda,
cles about the Castro's
down from my nest:
are too logical, you
through the logic and
alse or at least dark.
e you utilize only one
e. For instance; you
s case as it is really;
head ninety miles to
st; you don't see the
n tractors as it really
ot agricultural tractors
can tractors to drive
annons that can't be
slovak machines with
; you think that if
ity is against Castro
trouble to pull him
why don't you remeni-
lini, Franco, Trujillo
When no matter at
only a kind of Press,
en the youth is intoxi-
ours of indictionation
st little dissent will
counter-revolutionist
a to jail without any
ot Habeau Corpus or
be get before a judge)
rinted leaflet found on
a be taken to the

munism, this one I said must do as you
do and write as you write.

La Habana, Cuba, June 28. M.D.

Subscriptions and Coercion

DEAR SIR,

Noticing your Renewal Form still
about unpaid, I realised how essentially
capitalist is my thinking in matters
financial. I got my cheque book out to
pay another bill, and was going "not to
bother with yours". Why—just because
if I didn't pay the other, I would be
dunned and put in court. You relied on
my honesty and have been unlucky for
12 months! Here is a small cheque at
last.

Which leads me to reflect that coercion
is effective and I rather believe that
corporal punishment is too! I never
enter into arguments as to whether it is
a deterrent or not, for I will have none
of it either way.

For if it is right to flog criminals to
reform them, it is right to use thumb-
screws, rack, etc.—there is no difference
except in extent i.e. severity.

This line of argument may be familiar
to you, but it is rarely emphasised by
opponents of corporal punishment, I
find.

Yours sincerely,

London.

H.W.

Individualism & Common Ownership

DEAR EDITORS,

I am interested in the extract from E.
Armand's letter written to Mr. Parker.
In common with all anarchist commun-
ists, I agree that the ideal society is one
where social problems are resolved by
voluntary associations functioning auto-
matically, but I cannot accept that "the
liberty of each one of us stops where it
invades the liberty of others". In the
absence of coercive power, who is to
determine this limit? I have always

been taught that liberty is absolute, and
cannot be qualified. To impose condi-
tions is illogical and would allow all
manner of authoritarians to claim to be
libertarians.

The only safeguard against infringe-
ment of the liberty of others is by the
interference being unnatural and without
reason through identity of interest which
I believe can best be attained by com-
mon ownership. As the material condi-
tions determine all social relationships,
this identity of interest will provide the
antidote to anti-social action generally.
Where the interests of the people con-
flict, it is certain that liberty cannot func-
tion.

My letter in the issue of July 8th
suffered through typesetting, the two lines
at the top of the last column being re-
versed. I am made to say that with
common ownership there can be no
liberty of thought, which was the exact
opposite of my real meaning.

Yours sincerely,

Woldingham, July 15.

F.B.

P...P...P...!

To the Editor, FREEDOM,
SIR,

While cordially sympathising with Mr.
Laurens Otter, may I suggest that he is
a little pessimistic and unnecessarily so.
Historically, Anarchism is natural to
Latin and Slavonic genes, whereas State
Socialism is natural to Teutonic genes.
Castro is quite obviously a natural
Anarchist, so we must assume that he
is being forced by the folly of his oppo-
nents and his followers into acts which
are distasteful to him. Given time I
have no doubt that—especially if he can
find good Yugoslavs and Spaniards to
help him—he will be able to pull out of
Socialism and change over to Anarchism,
at the same time emptying his prisons.
But do let us remember that Anarchism
is the most delicate form of government
conceivable and possible only amongst
the spiritually integrated. We must not
expect it to spout spontaneously out of
the foul sewers of Capitalism for us to
wash our souls in.

Probably the two most lovable anar-
chists of our day are Krushchev and
Castro. Both are fighting gallantly to
distil Anarchism out of Capitalism. By
all means let us criticise them, but let
our criticisms be sympathetic and under-
standing. If we dislike blood and
dungeons, then let us join the Quakers
and accept them instead of imposing

IN BRIEF

American Big Business Weathers the Recession

ACCORDING to the latest compu-
tation of the American maga-
zine *Fortune* the 500 largest indus-
trial companies in the United States
weathered the 1960 recession a good
deal better than their smaller coun-
ter-parts. Combined sales of the 500
rose by 3.7 per cent. to a record
figure of \$205,000 million (that is
about £70,000 million). Profits how-
ever declined by 3 per cent. to the

53.8 per 1,000 X-rayed. More than
half of the workers evidently had the
condition before joining the catering
trade.

Those infected workers born in Britain
and others from such places as Cyprus,
where the incidence of tuberculosis is
low, usually developed the disease in
the first five years after coming to this
country and starting this work.

The writers of the article urge that all
new entrants to the catering trade in

them. But we can't expect Krushchev
and Castro to join us.

Yours etc.,

RICHARD HOPE.

Better Again!

WEEK 28

Deficit on "Freedom"	£560
Contributions received	£540
DEFICIT	£20

Received July 10th to 17th

Surrey: F.B.* 5/-; Peterborough: F.W. 2/-;
Wellington: N.Z. 1/9; Belfast: H.C. 2/6;
Cardiff: M.G. 10/-; Bradwell: B.O'M. 4/-;
London: W.H.T. 2/6; London: R.T. 11/-; Los
Gatos, California: per L.M. £35/15/-; Wan-
stead: D.P. 14/11; East Ham: B.S. 2/-;
Glasgow: J.H.* 1/6; Washington: Mrs. J.D.
7/-; Lincoln: A.B. 12/6; London: K.S. 20/-;
London: P. & G.T. 5/-.

Total	40 16 8
Previously acknowledged	499 7 8

1961 TOTAL TO DATE £540 3 8

GIFT OF BOOKS: London: Anon.

*Denotes Regular Contributors.

LAG SUMMER SCHOOL Book NOW-or you'll be too late!

The LAG Summer School will be held at
Alan Albon's (Little Marshfoot Farm,
Mill Road, Hailsham, Sussex) from
Saturday, August 5th to Monday August
7th under canvas. The cost will be 35/-
per person (children pro rata). Deposit
with booking 10/- per person.

The theme for this year is "Anarchism
and Respectability" and the speakers
will be: Alan Albon, Colin Ward and
Bob Green.

Enquiries and Bookings (plus deposits)
to: Mary Stevenson, 17a Maxwell Road,
S.W.6.,

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP CENTRAL MEETINGS

L.A.G. Central London meetings are
suspended for the time being pending the
booking of a new meeting-place.

Hyde Park Meetings

Every Sunday at 3.30 (if fine)

OFF-CENTRE DISCUSSION MEETINGS

1st Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. at
Jack and Mary Stevenson's, 6 Stainton
Road, Enfield, Middx.

Last Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m.
at Dorothy Barasi's, 45 Twyford Avenue,
Fortis Green, N.2.

1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m.
at Colin Ward's, 33 Ellerby Street,
Fulham, S.W.6.

on Cuba?

archist, only a friend
arian) passes me the
our name once in the

become to know the
h! they are very nice.
t understand how the
ot convinced by now,
ears of propaganda.
cles about the Castro's
down from my nest:
at are too logical, you
through the logic and
false or at least dark.
e you utilize only one
e. For instance; you
o's case as it is really;
had ninety miles to
st; you don't see the
n tractors as it really
ot agricultural tractors
can tractors to drive
cannons that can't be
slovak machines with
n; you think that if
ity is against Castro
o trouble to pull him
why don't you remem-
olini, Franco, Trujillo

When no matter at
s only a kind of Press,
en the youth is intoxi-
hours of indoctrination
ost little dissent will
counter-revolutionist
n to jail without any
ot Habeas Corpus or
be get before a judge)
rinted leaflet found on
n be taken to the
elementary logic will
ement from inside is

English is so poor I
want to tell, however
ter with an homage to
the one who believe
Democracy murdered
i and the two Rosen-
a straw for any spy)
worse than the Com-

IN
ociety 2/6

ER
Culture

ESTA

N
and the State

a (The Russian
ed) cloth 12/6
olution
kraine 1918-21)

eri Memorial
tions:
eri, 1918-1949;

Utopia
\$3)

BLICATIONS

except in extreme severity.

This line of argument may be familiar to you, but it is rarely emphasised by opponents of corporal punishment, I find.

London,

Yours sincerely,

H.W.

Individualism & Common Ownership

DEAR EDITORS,

I am interested in the extract from E. Armand's letter written to Mr. Parker. In common with all anarchist communists, I agree that the ideal society is one where social problems are resolved by voluntary associations functioning automatically, but I cannot accept that "the liberty of each one of us stops where it invades the liberty of others". In the absence of coercive power, who is to determine this limit? I have always

is being forced by the folly of his opponents and his followers into acts which are distasteful to him. Given time I have no doubt that—especially if he can find good Yugoslavs and Spaniards to help him—he will be able to pull out of Socialism and change over to Anarchism, at the same time emptying his prisons. But do let us remember that Anarchism is the most delicate form of government conceivable and possible only amongst the spiritually integrated. We must not expect it to spout spontaneously out of the foul sewers of Capitalism for us to wash our souls in.

Probably the two most lovable anarchists of our day are Krushchev and Castro. Both are fighting gallantly to distil Anarchism out of Capitalism. By all means let us criticise them, but let our criticisms be sympathetic and understanding. If we dislike blood and dungeons, then let us join the Quakers and accept them instead of imposing

IN BRIEF

American Big Business Weathers the Recession

ACCORDING to the latest computation of the American magazine *Fortune* the 500 largest industrial companies in the United States weathered the 1960 recession a good deal better than their smaller counter-parts. Combined sales of the 500 rose by 3.7 per cent. to a record figure of \$205,000 million (that is about £70,000 million). Profits however declined by 3 per cent. to the not inconsiderable sum of \$11,600 million (about £4,000,000,000), but compared with other companies whose profits were reduced by 12½ per cent., the Big 500 were doing very well in spite of the recession and more than 5 million unemployed.

DINE (AND DIE?) IN SOHO

Tuberculosis of the lungs is at least four times as common among members of the catering trade in the Soho restaurant area of London as among the general population, and almost certainly commoner than in the same trade elsewhere in Britain.

A group of investigators led by Dr. Peter Emerson, of Westminster Hospital Chest Clinic, made this discovery after X-raying the lungs of 2,611 persons serving food or drink in the electoral ward of Soho. In yesterday's "British Medical Journal" they report finding eight cases of active disease per 1,000 workers X-rayed. (The national figure is under two per thousand).

Radiological evidence of past or present pulmonary tuberculosis was present in 86 volunteers. Of these, 53 were either in immediate need of treatment with anti-tubercular drugs, or required to be kept under supervision at a chest clinic. Eleven of the remaining 33 with healed disease were still attending such clinics.

Infection was twice as common among the immigrants as in those born in Britain. Chinese from Hong-kong had the highest incidence of disease, with

53.8 per 1,000 X-rayed. More than half of the workers evidently had the condition before joining the catering trade.

Those infected workers born in Britain and others from such places as Cyprus, where the incidence of tuberculosis is low, usually developed the disease in the first five years after coming to this country and starting this work.

The writers of the article urge that all new entrants to the catering trade in Soho should be X-rayed and tuberculin tested. *Guardian* 14/7/61.

Thunderbirds, Bloodhounds THE ANIMALS OF DEATH

A Thunderbird guided rocket knocked the recording cameras off its radio controlled target aircraft yesterday at its first public firing at the Royal Artillery Guided Weapons Trials Establishment in Anglesey.

Two Royal Artillery units are training with the weapon—36 Guided Weapon Regiment, which carried out yesterday's demonstration, and 37 Guided Weapon Regiment. The Thunderbird is meant for air defence of the Army in the field and can operate from mobile bases. The units carry generators to power mobile radar stations which provide the guidance, and the demonstration showed that assembly testing and arming can be done in three hours.

The original estimate of cost was £2,500,000; now Thunderbird, a solid fuel rocket with four rocket boosters, and its radar equipment will cost £40 millions to develop.

(*Guardian*).

Bristol Aircraft has announced that the Swiss Federal Government has placed an order, estimated to be worth between £25 millions and £30 millions, for the Bloodhound guided missile system. Sweden had decided to adopt the Bristol-Ferranti Bloodhound, Mark 2, surface-to-air guided weapon system as a major element in her air defence.

(*Guardian*).

The LAG Summer School will be held at Alan Albon's (Little Marshfoot Farm, Mill Road, Hailsham, Sussex) from Saturday, August 5th to Monday August 7th under canvas. The cost will be 35/- per person (children pro rata). Deposit with booking 10/- per person.

The theme for this year is "Anarchism and Respectability" and the speakers will be: Alan Albon, Colin Ward and Bob Green.

Enquiries and Bookings (plus deposits) to: Mary Stevenson, 17a Maxwell Road, S.W.6.,

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP CENTRAL MEETINGS

L.A.G. Central London meetings are suspended for the time being pending the booking of a new meeting-place.

Hyde Park Meetings

Every Sunday at 3.30 (if fine)

OFF-CENTRE DISCUSSION MEETINGS

1st Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. at Jack and Mary Stevenson's, 6 Stainton Road, Enfield, Middx.

Last Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. at Dorothy Barasi's, 45 Twyford Avenue, Fortis Green, N.2.

1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. at Colin Ward's, 33 Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.6.

3rd Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. at Donald Room's, 148a Fellows Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

Freedom

The Anarchist Weekly

FREEDOM appears on the first three Saturdays of each month.

On the last Saturday, we publish ANARCHY, a 32-page journal of anarchist ideas (1/8 or 25c. post free).

Postal Subscription Rates to FREEDOM and ANARCHY

12 months 30/- (U.S. & Canada \$5.00)
6 months 15/- (\$2.50)
3 months 8/- (\$1.25)

Special Subscription Rates for 2 copies

12 months 45/- (U.S. & Canada \$7.50)
6 months 22/6 (\$3.50)

AIR MAIL Subscription Rates (FREEDOM by Air Mail, ANARCHY by Surface Mail)

12 months 50/- (U.S. & Canada \$8.00)

Postal Subscription Rates to FREEDOM only.

1 year (40 issues) 19/- (U.S. & Canada \$3)
6 months (20 issues) 9/6 (\$1.50)
3 months 10 issues) 5/- (\$0.75)

Air Mail Subscription Rates to FREEDOM only.

1 year (40 issues) 40/- (\$6.00)

Cheques, P.O.'s and Money Orders should be made out to FREEDOM PRESS, crossed a/c Payee, and addressed to the publishers:

FREEDOM PRESS

17a MAXWELL ROAD
LONDON, S.W.6, ENGLAND
Tel: RENOWN 3736.